The New-York Times.

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THE VIENNA FAIR.

The American Department—The Useful vs. The Beautiful—Glances at Exhibitors—Visitors to the Capital.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

Before I take a turn through the spacious hall—for such it is rather than a room—devoted to American manufactures, at the west end of the exhibition, I should like to say a word or two concerning the results which may be expected from the completion of the department. There is nothing so dangerous nowadays, when the gift of prophecy is not vouchsafed to us, than to attempt to forecast results; but it is scarcely hazardous to affirm that there will be more of the useful and practical than of the beautiful exhibited from the New World. Temples dedicated to the cooling or heating drinks and quaint combinations invented in the States, displays of wooden clocks, tanned alligator skins, prepared hides, and the like, are characteristic enough, but not very interesting even to the most patriotic, and there is promise of better things to come in the vast array of packing cases already inside the buildings, and in the light and almost graceful agricultural implements already set out in the hall, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. The same flag floats over a large block still in the rough, and surrounded by scaffoldings crowded with workmen, at the base of which are heaps of boxes, with various inscriptions denoting that they contain the "Dry Constantia," the "Sparkling Catawba," and similar products of the estates of "the Pleasant Valley Wine Company—Great Western;" but it will be some time before they can be displayed to the customers, and when these said customers will be under the influence of the furious thirst inspired by a hot sun who can say, for at present the weather seems to have made a mistake, and morning after morning the hopes of the world that the sun is going to shine are damped effectually. It is not very likely that American wines will ever command a market in Austria, where the people, from the Emperor down, drink beer or the produce of their own and of Hungarian vineyards, because the price would place it beyond the reach of those who can now get a bottle of gunpolos Kirchner or nersmelyer for twenty-five cents; but when the real Vienna beats set in there will be a great rush to the iced sodas and cobblers for which such extensive preparations are being made. The long wands placed crosswise at the entrance to the Western Department of the United States Exhibition to denote that it was closed to the public are still there, but the vigilance of the guardians is somewhat relaxed, and I walked in after a mild protest from the man on duty.

AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

The first thing which attracts the eye, right in front, is a large and handsome screen, labeled, "Kurtz, New-York Photographer," just finished, and displaying a number of photographs of eminent Americans, of great merit, but the multitude will not so much care to gaze on these striking heads as to linger before the beautiful faces which are on the same screen, and constitute a wonderful attraction. Who these bright, pretty, piquant creatures are I cannot say, but the country that possesses them may well be proud of such grace, delicacy, and expression. On the right rear of this screen, placed against the walls, are batteries of another kind. Colt, Remington, Smith & Wesson, Springfield, have opened their cases, and the arms of a new "Ilion" are exposed in meritorious glitter and brightness, but the time is not yet come for a detailed account of these contributions to the art of killing. Beyond the Springfield stand there is an incipient show of United States saddles—only two as yet unpacked—and continuing along the wall to our right there is in the course of completion a spacious schan plats for the organs of Mason & Hamlin, New-York. Mr. Stock's appropriation is not yet ornamented by his pianos, but Mr. Estey, of Brattleboro, Vt., has his organs ready, and at the base of a show-case containing "The Emperor Violin," of Gemfinder, New-York, I nearly fell over a box labeled "Kimball's Peerless Chewing Tobacco." Further on there is a show of hides tanned in a very short time at Schlosser Tannery, (Franklin, Upton & Co.'s,) and beyond them another case of hides exhibited by A. Baer, Westmoreland, Md. Although the thoroughness of the tanning and the native excellence of the skins are admitted, the English tanners manage to give a greater finish and finer surface to their work, but the Americans contend that the tanning process is not so genuine and complete. So far had I got when I perceived Mr. Jackson Schultz, the Acting Chief Commissioner, with a man at each ear, standing amid a wide opened tumult of upheaved packing-cases. Mr. Schultz had just been laying down the very wholesome law that nothing should be exhibited which had not some record of its own and in its own class, and had decided on the exclusion of a very ugly common saddle of barbarous workmanship and ornamentation, from Mississippi, under the canon laid down, but it will be a difficult one to carry out, as the Commissioner will be accused of assuming the functions of juryman and dictator. However, in Mr. Schultz you seem to have got a man of energy, business habits, quick and sound judgment, and perfect justice and moderation, and it will not be easy to replace him when he has done his work and retires. In reference to the many unopened cases he explained that the proprietors would not exhibit the contents till they had secured their patent rights in Europe, and it must be admitted they have reason wherever their work is useful and original, but in such articles as electric clocks and ingenious adaptations of ideas in mechanics, there is little fear of piracy. The law of Austria as to patent rights is theoretically sound, but in practice it is costly and tedious to punish plagiarists. From the comparatively barren field of the Western Hall we proceeded to the Agricultural Hall, and here the United States manufacturers may expect to win their brightest laurels. Whatever may be the pretensions and excellences of the English implements, it is evident that they are not so well suited to the means and wants of the Austrian and Hungarian farmers as the light mowers and reapers which we here set forth with too much polish and varnish. It is true they are for show. As one of the exhibitors said to Mr. Schultz, in reply to a remark of his on the great ornamentation of the work, "Well, I guess if you were going to meet the Emperor or one of those great dukes you would just put on a white cravat and black coat, and look as smart as you could." In a few days more the machinery for making shoes will be mounted, and will doubtless attract immense attention, and if Mr. Bigelow can but put us in Europe in the way of getting good shoes he will, in spite of his philanthropy, do a good deal to promote the comfort of armies. Generally, however, the American departments are, as yet, the Lands of Promise, and it will be near the middle of June before all the work is done. I have abstained from saying a word as to the causes of the delay, but it is pleasant, when both sides are pelting each other with the bits of controversy which have been chipped off the Alabama arbitration and San Juan award, to be able to state that there is a most perfect *entente cordiale* here between the British and American Commissioners, and that Mr. Schultz speaks in the highest terms of the aid and counsel he has received from the experience of Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the Secretary of the British Commission.

I am afraid when the clamor of workmen has ceased, when the thousands of laborers and employes who now throng the halls and corridors rest from their labors, the absence of visitors will cause a depressing sensation, unless there is a great influx to Vienna. At present there are very few strangers here and very few coming. The visitors are Germans and Hungarians for the most part, if we are to judge from the addresses in the Fremdenblatt. The speech around one is German, and the few foreigners are lost in the native element. The Prater is still an animated scene in the evening, but the season is almost over, and the Viennese nobility will soon be taking flight to the country. No doubt the Summer and fine weather and better organization will induce the stream to set in here, and it would be a pity if such a very grand and magnificent collection were not seen by people from all parts of the world. There is no use in announcing facts, the telegraph will communicate to you a fortnight before a letter can reach you, and, therefore, I shall say nothing of the movements of the prince, and royal personages and dukes, grand and small, here, but one word may be said of the ball given to the Prince of Wales last night at the Metropole, which was one of the most brilliant of the many festivities which have occurred since the opening of the exhibition. It was the farewell of the great ladies of the Court, who were determined his royal Highness should not leave till he had danced to the music of Strauss, and the Prince and his entertainers were alike delighted at the success of the effort, which the horrible weather could not mar. The Emperor has just paid the Prince his farewell visit.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Business of the General Assembly at Philadelphia Resumed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The General Assembly of United Presbyterians reconvened this morning. The following appointments as delegates to corresponding bodies were reported by the Committee on Correspondence: To the Associate Reformed Church of the South—Rev. S. S. Ralston; Rev. J. C. Stull, alternate. To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. A. Young, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Daig, alternate. To the General Synod of the Reformed Church—Rev. G. D. Mathews; Rev. J. A. Williams, alternate. To the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland—Rev. William Davidson, D. D.; Rev. G. P. Scott, alternate. To the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. John Cumin, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Graham, alternate. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. M. C. Jackson; Rev. W. J. Robinson, alternate. To the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of Canada—Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D.; Rev. John Hogy, alternate. To the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Rev. Henry Gordon; Rev. John Service, alternate.

The Committee on Finance reported the total receipts of the boards of the Church during the year, including the balance on hand May 1, 1872, at $133,928 79; payments during the year, $161,866 67; balance May 1, 1873, $21,040 72; contributions to the China Building fund, $1,935 31; amount formerly contributed, $9,942 12; total amount of fund, $11,877 43, leaving $602 67 yet to be raised to make up the amount authorized by the General Assembly.

The Committee on Publication reported the satisfactory financial condition of the board.

The Committee on the Superannuated Ministers' Fund presented a series of resolutions that there shall be a board created to administer the fund, that any one contributing $1,000 to the fund shall become a life member of the board, and that beneficial associations be organized, the members of which shall pay $15 each upon the death of a member of any such association.

The report presented by the committee on the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, which recommended that contributions be made to the general fund of the board, and not to special objects or funds; that at least two male and one female missionaries be sent to India, one of each sex to China, and one female to Syria during the ensuing year, was adopted.

Recess.

At the afternoon session of the General Assembly of United Presbyterians, the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was taken up and adopted. The subject of codifying the enactments of the various General Assemblies and publishing them in a book, was referred to the Board of Publication to report next year.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine the affairs of the Board of Publication.

Reports of the Committees on Superannuated Fund and Legacies were adopted, and also a report of the Committee on Statistics, showing the following: Synods, 8; Presbyteries, 56; total ministers, 591; congregations organized during the year, 23; total cost of houses of worship reported, $133,056; members reported, 73,452; Sunday-school scholars, 47,507; total contributions, $672,078.

The evening session was devoted to the transacting of unimportant business, after which an adjournment until the last Wednesday in May next took place.

The Assembly meets next year at Monmouth, Ill.

Cholera in Tennessee—Death of Judge Hudson at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 4.—For the past ten days a disease has prevailed here which, at first, the physicians pronounced cholera morbus, or malarial fever, but no alarm was felt until yesterday, when the physicians, generally, agreed that it was cholera, some classing it as "sporadic," and others as "Asiatic." Thus far its ravages have been chiefly confined to the negroes and the laboring classes, and in the absence of an organized board of health, it is difficult to estimate the number of fatal cases. The doctors say the disease, if promptly attended to, yields readily to treatment. Among the latest victims was Geo. Moore, of the Memphis and Louisville Transfer Company, who died last night. During the war he was Provost Marshal in this city under the Federals, and was highly esteemed. Reports from the towns below here on the river say the disease prevails there also. There is but little excitement in regard to it.

Judge Henry E. Hudson, United States Attorney for the district, died at noon to-day of cholera morbus, having been taken ill at midnight. He was formerly Judge of the Criminal Court.

Attempted Wife-Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Joseph H. Fore, who shot and killed Munson Beach, his brother-in-law, in August, 1871, and was tried and acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, returned here from Natchez on Monday last, and this afternoon made a murderous assault upon his wife. He accosted her on the street, urging her to live with him again, which she refused to do until he would stop drinking. After following her some distance, he again approached her and asked her to shake hands with him as a final farewell. She extended her hand when he seized it, drew her towards him, pulled a hatchet from underneath his clothing, and dealt her three heavy blows on the head. She fell senseless on the pavement. The murderer ran, but was captured after a sharp chase. A surgical examination revealed three severe gashes on Mrs. Fore's head, one of which would doubtless have proved fatal but for the thick mass of hair which she wore. She lies in a critical condition, but may recover.

Election of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4.—The Lower House of the Legislature to-day concurred in the Senate's action of last week of electing Origen S. Seymour, of Litchfield, now of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Butler, resigned, and also elected Judge John D. Park, of Norwich, to be Chief Justice to succeed Judge Seymour, whose term will expire by constitutional limitation of age—seventy years—on the 9th of February next.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Democratic State Committee met this afternoon in the Merchants' Hotel, and agreed upon Aug. 27 as the time, and Wilkesbarre as the place, for holding the State Convention. Hon. Samuel Randall presided. The Chairman was directed to properly express, in his address to the people of the State, a sense of indignation for the course pursued by the Administration in the Louisiana trouble.

FOREIGN NEWS.

British Merchant Vessels Fired by a Dutch Man-of-War off Sumatra—The Acheenese.

PENANG, STRAITS OF MALACCA, June 4.—One of the Dutch men-of-war cruising off the northern coast of Sumatra, fired into three British merchant vessels as they were leaving the harbor of Acheen. The Acheenese sent messengers to this place asking for assistance. The coolies here are already enlisting in their service. If the Dutch persist in the war they will meet with a stronger resistance than ever. The pepper plantations in the north of Sumatra are going to ruin in consequence of the drafting of the laborers into the ranks of the Acheenese army.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai says no lives were lost by the wreck of the steam-ship Drummond Castle, on Chusan Island.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie Reported to be in Paris.

LONDON, June 5—6 A. M.—It is reported that the ex-Empress Eugenie is in Paris, and has been there two days.

Carlist Efforts to Float a Loan.

MADRID, June 4.—The Carlists by continually interrupting communications between France and Spain, thus rendering it difficult to obtain authentic information, seek to make it appear that they have complete control of the frontier provinces. On the creation of this false impression abroad, they base their hopes of successfully launching a loan of $100,000,000. It should be understood that no faith can be placed on their representations in the markets of Europe.

The Slave Trade—Coolie Substitutes.

LONDON, June 5—6 A. M.—The London *Times* urges the immigration of the Chinese to East Africa as a means of bringing about the abolition of the slave trade.

Old Catholics Elect a Bishop—The Religious Corporations in Italy.

COLOGNE, June 4.—The Old Catholics have elected Prof. Reinkens, Bishop.

ROME, June 4.—Eighty-two heads of religious orders have signed a document protesting against the bill for the suppression of religious corporations, and appealing to the Pope, the law of nations, and to God.

Urbano Ratazzi, the Italian statesman, is dangerously ill.

German Delegates to the Evangelical Convention at New-York.

BERLIN, June 4.—The following delegates have been appointed to represent Germany at the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance to be held in the City of New-York next October: Messrs. Constantin, Tischendorf, the distinguished philologist, Kleinert, Christlieb, Pfleiderer, Kraft Vondergoltz, Grundmann, Hoffmann, and Andreas von Bernstorff, son of the late Count Bernstorff.

Fighting in Northern Spain—Attack on Irun by Carlists.

PARIS, June 4.—Dispatches from the Spanish frontier report that a battle is in progress to-day between the Carlists, under Dorregarray, and a force of 1,500 Republican troops. The result is as yet unknown.

BAYONNE, June 4.—The Carlists appeared before Irun to-day, and began an attack on the place. At last accounts they had taken forty carabineers prisoners.

Death of a Noted French Naturalist.

PARIS, June 4.—Philippe Edouard Poulletier, Count de Verneuil, the eminent naturalist, and member of the Institute, died to-day, aged sixty-eight years.

Illness of the German Emperor—Reported Illness of the Czar Denied.

BERLIN, June 4.—The Emperor William is slightly ill. He was unable to attend the banquet yesterday and the review to-day, in honor of the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, June 4.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the London *Standard* says: The Czar of Russia, who left St. Petersburg several days since to visit the exhibition, is detained at the Austrian Imperial Palace of Schonbrunn, one and a quarter miles south-west of Vienna, by sudden illness. He is confined to his bed, and the Emperor of Austria is constantly by his side. The attack was wholly unexpected.

All arrangements for festivities in honor of the visit of the Czar have been abandoned.

Dispatches from Vienna to-day contain no allusion whatever to the reported illness of the Czar near that city. The statements in the special dispatch from the Austrian capital to the *Standard* are probably false.

VIENNA, June 4.—Reports of the illness of the Emperor of Russia are wholly unfounded. His Majesty assisted at a review of troops to-day, and was present at a Court banquet to-night.

Republicans in Cuba—Progress of the War of Extermination.

HAVANA, June 4.—The Republican prisoners at Remedios have been released.

The Republicans are daily gaining accessions to their ranks, and the party begins to assume strength.

The *Voz de Cuba* ceases publication on the 30th inst., when it will be merged into the *Constancia*.

The new Republican journal, the *Legalidad*, made its appearance to-day. In an editorial article it says that Capt. Gen. Pieltain has not resigned, and that neither he nor his successors, like former Captain Generals, will be the blind instruments for the furtherance of private interests.

Official telegrams have been received announcing the killing of thirty-two insurgents in the Guarimaro Mountains, and seven in the Lazaro Mountains.

Col. Felix Aguirre, who was attached to the staff of the late Cuban Gen. Agramonte, has been captured.

Modesto Diaz is moving from Sierra Bayamo toward Manzanillo with a heavy Spanish column.

OHIO.

The Cleveland Murder—Arrest of Morgan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4.—Morgan, who shot Murphy last night, was arrested to-day. Murphy is still alive, but there is little hope for his recovery. Both men are unmarried, and about twenty-five years of age. They boarded at the same place, and on Tuesday evening Morgan, it is said, intended leaving without paying his board-bill. This occasioned some trouble, Murphy taking the part of the landlady. Last night, about midnight, Morgan returned to the boarding-house with a friend and renewed the altercation with one of the boarders. Murphy, who was sitting on the steps, took no part in the second disturbance. Suddenly Morgan drew a revolver and fired at Murphy. The first shot missing he fired again, the ball taking effect in Murphy's abdomen.

The Illinois Elections.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Latest and more complete returns from the election for Judge of the Supreme Court, indicate the election of A. M. Craig, the farmers' candidate, over Judge Lawrence, the present Chief Justice, by a majority of probably 1,500 votes.

Terrible Outrage in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—About 9 o'clock last night, Mrs. Catherine Gunger, a respectable German woman, while walking home in the northern part of the city, was accosted by a gentlemanly-appearing man riding in a buggy who offered to take her home. Instead of this the scoundrel drove her to Lincoln Park, and in a lonely spot attempted to outrage her. She resisted and attempted to run, when he attacked her with a dirk-knife, inflicting twelve severe wounds. Her recovery is doubtful. The assailant has been arrested and lodged in jail. He gives his name as E. S. Griffith.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Meeting of the New-England Press Association.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—The annual meeting of the New-England Press Association was held to-day at Young's Hotel, Mr. Danielson, of the Providence *Journal*, in the chair. The old board of officers was re-elected unanimously, as follows: President, Joseph R. Hawley; Secretary and Treasurer, R. M. Pulsifer; Executive Committee, Roland Worthington, Stephen N. Stockwell, and J. M. Pomeroy.

A Suit Against Detectives.

BOSTON, June 4.—Warrants are said to be out for the arrest of four detectives, named Bangs, of New-York; Carson, of Philadelphia; Loomis, of Pittsburg, and Elwell, of Boston, who are charged with arresting Mrs. Dudley, wife of the alleged mail robber, at her residence in Mattapan, without legal authority, and also compelling her to assign over to them bonds and cash to a considerable amount. Ten thousand dollars damages are claimed against the detectives.

Meeting of Underwriters in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4.—A meeting of underwriters was held at the Revere House this evening, H. E. Bowers, of the North British and Mercantile, presiding. Seventy companies were represented. Chief Engineer Damrell was present by invitation to explain the impediments in the way of successfully fighting fires. The Chief made a speech, stating fully the embarrassments under which the department labors. In consequence of an alarm of fire, which called the Chief out, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening. Great interest prevails among the underwriters, and a strong desire is manifested to thoroughly investigate the management of the Fire Department.

Reform in the Boston Fire Department—Action of Insurance Companies.

BOSTON, June 4.—Mayor Pierce, in a message to the City Council, recommends reform in the Boston Fire Department by the increase of the force and providing additional safeguards against fires.

Some forty representatives of leading insurance companies, at a meeting last night, voted that the policies be canceled of parties who make exorbitant claims of damage for the removal of goods, or any claim if the removal was not actually necessary by the presence of fire in the building from which the goods were removed, or in the building adjacent to it.

A. C. Baldwin, owner of the Globe Theatre site, who is now abroad, telegraphs that the rebuilding shall go on at once.

The Episcopate—Letter from the Bishop Elect.

BOSTON, June 4.—Rev. Dr. Paddock has sent the following letter to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts, accepting the office of bishop to which he has been elected:

BRETHREN: I hereby signify to you as the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese my conditional acceptance of the Episcopate of Massachusetts, to which I am officially certified. I was duly elected by the diocese at its eighty-third annual convention, the condition being that the expression of the mind and will of the Church at large, as indicated by the canonical assents of the several bishops and dioceses, shall be favorable. I am not unmindful of the great honor conferred upon me, nor ungrateful for the confidence reposed in me by this election. I have not sought, but I dare not decline, it, and yet, as I recall the learning, wisdom, zeal, and saintliness which have adorned the episcopate of your historic diocese, I cannot help standing humbled and oppressed by a sense of insufficiency and unworthiness. I can bring to such an honored succession little more than unfeigned longing and purpose to consecrate all that is within me "to the edifying of Christ's Church, and to the honor, praise, and glory of His name." But it cheers me to think that if loving thoughts and prayers, and appreciation on the part of a chief pastor for all who are striving together for the faith of the Gospel in the Church's ways and works, may only be met by generous love and confidence and prayerful co operation, then even thus, without other and greater conditions of success, the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life can mightily work through His ministry and people, and the Church can grow up into Christ, which is the head in all things, and can make aboriosis increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.

I humbly entreat the love and prayers of all those among whom, if God will, I shall live and labor in the Lord.

I remain, dear brethren, yours in Christ and the Church,

BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK.

GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, May 26, 1873.

The consecration of the Bishop elect will probably take place on the 17th of September.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Assembling of the State Sunday-School Convention at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4.—The State Sunday-school Convention met in this place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with about 400 members in attendance. Judge Harmon was chosen temporary Chairman. The session was occupied in hearing reports from school organizations in the different counties, most of which are represented.

At the evening session a permanent organization was effected. The following are the officers chosen: President, A. A. Smith, of Brooklyn; Vice Presidents, Rev. W. A. Niles, of Hornellsville; Rev. Dwight Williams, of Cazenovia; Rev. William A. Hitchcock, of Binghamton; J. C. Mix, of Syracuse; Rev. William H. Waldron, of Norwich. Secretaries, N. J. Reynolds, of Syracuse; F. H. Wisewell, of New-York City, and E. Burlingame, of Troy.

Addresses were made by Messrs. A. A. Smith, Dr. Taylor, F. J. Hartly, and Hon. M. Gill, of New-Jersey.

The convention reassembled this morning. There were about 1,500 delegates in attendance. The proceedings throughout the day were very earnest, practical, and instructive. The following subjects were discussed:

"The relative necessity of intellectual and heart culture in the teacher." The subject was opened by Rev. C. S. Durfee, of Troy.

"The Church and the Sunday-school," opened by Rev. Dr. W. A. Niles, of Hornellsville.

"The value of statistics in our work," opened by Major E. E. Sill, of Genesee.

"The teacher's work." by Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., of New-York.

In the afternoon, in sections A, B, and C, the respective subjects of the work of State and county officers, of pastors and superintendents, and of primary and senior teachers were discussed.

In the sub-section for primary teachers, the line of discussion was principally the true order of development in instruction, viz.: through the hands or understanding, then the speech, and thirdly, the action of the pupil.

Judge Harmon, Prof. Farnham, Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, Miss Sarah J. Temanns, and Misses Hicks, of Oswego, and Williams, of Binghamton, with others, aided in the exercises. Hon. Edward Danforth, the State Secretary, presided over section A; E. P. Slafter, Esq., of Cortland, over section B, and Judge Harmon over section C.

The weather is fine and the hospitalities of the city are profuse and generous.

Hon. John Hill, M. C., of New-Jersey; Rev. W. F. Craft, of Massachusetts; Fontain J. Hartley, Esq., Secretary of the London (England) Sunday-school Union, and other distinguished gentlemen are in attendance.

Attack on the Jail at Waco, Texas—Destruction of Growing Crops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—A special from Houston, Texas, says a band of armed desperadoes surrounded the jail at Waco, Texas, last night, and after securing the keepers of the prison and locking them up, they liberated all the prisoners—twelve in number—several of them notorious characters.

The same dispatch says the late frequent and heavy rains have completely flooded the country, causing great damage to the growing corn and cotton crops. Many parts of the State have been visited by the most severe hail-storms ever known there, entirely destroying the growing crops. The rivers and creeks are very high, and there are prospects of continued rain.

WASHINGTON.

Official Inquiry into the Polaris Matter—The District Attorneyship at Boston—A Social Event.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Frolic is confidently looked for at the Navy-yard to-morrow, when she will be fully due. Secretary Robeson, it is said, contemplates creating a court of inquiry to examine the survivors, the court to be constituted of officers at the Navy-yard.

THE WHITE STAR CONTRACT.

Judge Pierrepont is here in behalf of the White Star line of steamers, whose mail contract the Post-office Department threatens to abrogate for non-fulfillment. He had an interview with the Postmaster-General to-day, and will have another to-morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.

Quite a contest has begun for the position of United States District-Attorney of Massachusetts, made vacant by the death of David H. Mason, of Boston. The principal candidates who have appeared are Clement H. Hill, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Isaac S. Morse. Mr. Morse was a candidate at the time of the appointment of Mr. Mason. The successful candidate, although the office is claimed by the Senators, has hitherto been chosen by a majority of the Congressional delegation.

MARRIAGE OF GOV. COOKE'S SON.

The social event of chief importance since the end of the Winter season of festivities was the marriage this evening of H. D. Cooke, Jr., to Miss Anna H. Dodge, at Georgetown. The bridegroom is a son of Gov. Henry D. Cooke, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. A. H. Dodge, of Georgetown. All the appointments of the wedding were in keeping with the wealth and social position of the parties. The floral decorations of St. John's Church were arranged by the young friends of the lady and gentleman, and were extremely beautiful. Immediately under the chancel was a large marriage-bell made of the choicest flowers. The baptismal font and pulpit were covered with fragrant flowers. The first to enter the church, after the friends invited had assembled, were Gov. and Mrs. Cooke. The bridegroom followed next, with a sister of the bride, and following them were the six bridesmaids and the groomsmen. The bride was conducted by her father. Her dress was a heavy white satin under-skirt, trimmed with illusion; an over-skirt of illusion, trimmed with a fold of satin and broad-point lace flounces, and a handkerchief to match. Her ornaments were elegant and costly pearls. An original wedding march was played by the organist, Prof. Lawrence, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. A. B. Atkins. The happy pair left to-night for an extended tour at the North.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Nye arrived here this evening. He sails for Europe on Saturday, intending to return in October. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, also sails for Europe on Saturday. Secretary Robeson and family will spend the Summer at Rye Beach, and not at Long Branch as reported. He now intends to leave about the last of June.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service met the President and Cabinet to-day by invitation and submitted their report maturely considered proposing a modification of some of the present rules and adding several new ones. These improvements are, designed to make the civil service more efficient, being based on a strict adherence to its principles, and will aid in remedying such defects as experience has shown to exist. One of the modifications will serve to facilitate the filling of vacancies by the prompt examination of applicants. It is understood that the board has given careful consideration to the subject of securing an equable distribution of office as regards locality. The views of the Cabinet, so far as expressed, are in accord with those of the board. The modified rules will not be promulgated by the President until after the next meeting of the Cabinet.

ROWING ON THE POTOMAC.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, this afternoon, witnessed the boat-race between the Chesapeakes, of Norfolk, and the Onalaskans, of Washington, which resulted in victory to the Chesapeakes. The boats were four-oared shells. The time of the winning boat was twenty-one minutes and five seconds, and the distance three miles.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation has thus far gathered a large amount of statistical information. Within a week or ten days Senator Windom, the Chairman, will leave Washington for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Montreal, and other cities to make preparations for facilitating the work of the committee.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Daniel A. Beckley, at Bloomsbury, Penn., (reappointment;) A. O. Newphar, at Millersville, Penn., vice U. S. Brady, suspended under the Tenure-of-Office law; Robert P. McKnight, at Virden, Ill., vice R. H. Bollinger, resigned; S. C. Sibley, at Idaho City, Idaho, vice J. A. Pinney, resigned.

FREE CITY POSTAL DELIVERY.

The Postmaster General issued an order to-day for the establishment of the free delivery system at the following-named cities, with the number of letter-carriers set opposite each, with the pay of $600 per annum, to take effect from the 1st of July next: Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 4; Paterson, N. J., 8; Elizabeth, N. J., 6; Charleston, S. C., 7; Atlanta, Ga., 5; Savannah, Ga., 6; Mobile, Ala., 8. This order is the first issued under the amended law of Congress of last session authorizing the extension of the free delivery system to cities having a population of 20,000. About fifteen other cities will be provided with the carrier system under the same law in the course of next month.

Conference of Ministers of the New Jerusalem Church.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—At the Ministerial Conference of the New Jerusalem Church, to-day, two papers were read by Rev. W. H. Hinckley, of New-Orleans, upon the most efficient and practical method of propagating the doctrines of the new Church, and the conduct of ministers of the new Church toward those of other denominations. A paper was also read by Rev. George Field, of Toronto, Canada, upon the distinction between the symbols of the Jewish and Christian Churches. The conference elected Rev. J. R. Hibbard, D. D., of Chicago, President; Rev. W. H. Benade, of Pittsburg, Secretary, and Rev. W. H. Hemperley, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. The conference then adjourned sine die.

A general convention of the Church meets on Friday. A large number of delegates have already arrived, and more are expected to-morrow.

The Death of Manzoni.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News* sent on May 23 the telegram following: "Manzoni is dead. The event has caused a profound impression all over the country. The newspapers appear with mourning borders. Manzoni has left a large number of unpublished poems behind him, and a work on the French Terror. His funeral will be an imposing ceremony. A foreign deputation is expected, and the Princes of Savoy will be the pall-bearers. In Milan much sorrow is felt. Crowds of citizens surround the house where he died. His last words were, 'When I am dead, do what I did every day—pray for Italy.' The King has telegraphed to the family that Manzoni's death is a national calamity."

WEST POINT.

The "Plebes" Still in Suspense—Giving Them a Taste of Military Discipline—The Examinations Announced for To-Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

The list of successful candidates for admission to the Military School has not yet been completed by the examiner and the Board of Visitors, the unusual delay being caused by the unprecedentedly large number of "plebes" this year. There are many more applicants than ever before, owing, undoubtedly, to the recent additions to the number of Congressional districts in the various States, thus leaving room for more appointments, and although the list of those who have passed is partially made up, it would be a gross infringement of military rule to expect to obtain any of the names until all are ready. The poor "plebes" must therefore remain in suspense until to-morrow, when the elect will certainly be named, it is now announced. Meantime, the "plebes" are being "set up," as the boys call it, this being their term for an awkward kind of drill which is very amusing to look at to the civilian who has never been put through the unpleasant and tiresome ordeal. At the very military but otherwise disagreeably early hour of 5:30 this morning the "plebes" were marched out to the plain under command of the "yearlings," or members of the fourth class, each youngster taking charge of one or two plebes, the soldierly dress and bearing of the young cadets being in strong contrast to the awkwardness of their charges. The "plebes," in squads of two, were taught the facings and marching, and were put through a series of gymnastic exercises, consisting of standing on one leg, stooping over and touching the toes without bending the knees, clapping the hands behind the back at arms' length, and other queer motions. Their young drill-masters remembered very well the recent occasion upon which they were themselves "set up," and they were very sharp and brusque in their commands and instructions to the beginners, evidently regarding the whole thing as great fun, in which opinion it is not at all probable that the "plebes" coincided. The same exercise was repeated at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the victims are already becoming more soldierly and dignified in their carriage, although the manner in which they must hold their hands during drill, hanging stiff at their sides, with the palms outward, to straighten their shoulders, is anything but graceful.

At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, a light battery-drill took place on the plain, as a compliment to the Board of Visitors, all of whom, by the way, are now here. Hon. John Coburn arriving this afternoon. The six-gun battery was put through an exercise which was both novel and interesting to most of the guests here, the battery being under the general command of Capt. John Eagan, tactical officer, some of the cadets of the first-class acting as chiefs of pieces, while the guns were manned by the third-class boys, in white uniform. The drill lasted for over an hour, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the hotels, some of the former, of course, at the deafening discharge of the pieces, showing that little timidity which is never ungraceful in a pretty girl.

To-morrow, the first-class examinations begin, after two days' delay; the others will speedily follow, and the whole will be concluded by the 20th, notwithstanding the delays in beginning. The Board of Visitors are preparing a report embodying some suggestions concerning the academy, and when they are ready for publication will, doubtless, be found interesting and valuable—for even West Point is possibly not quite perfect yet—as these gentlemen have devoted much time to an examination of the institution.

The Mendelssohn Glee Club, an amateur musical organization, composed principally of Wall-street men, gave a pleasant concert at Cozzens' parlors this evening, at which nearly all the distinguished and other guests at the Point were present. Both Cozzens' and the West Point Hotel are rapidly filling up, among to-day's arrivals at the latter being Gen. J. J. Reynolds, United States Army, and many families from New-York. Many of the anxious papas and mammas of the "plebes" are here, awaiting the morrow with as much anxiety as those young gentlemen themselves, and the future of many lads hangs upon the decision of the examining professors, which will probably to-morrow be published as a general order.

If the weather is pleasant to-morrow, an infantry drill will take place on the plain, it is said. If the elements are not propitious, a cavalry drill in the hall may serve instead as an entertainment to the Board of Visitors, this being an in-door exercise, which the officials are "saving up for a rainy day."

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road—Election of Officers, &c.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—The annual election of stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for five directors, whose terms have just expired, was held to-day at the company's office in this city, and resulted in the re-election of the old directors as follows: John F. Tracey, of Chicago; David Dows, of New York; Hugh Riddle, of Chicago; William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn.; B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, Iowa. One hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and forty-one shares were represented. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following officers were re-elected: President, John F. Tracey; Vice President, Hugh Riddle; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Towe.

The following statement shows the operations of the road for the past year:

Receipts from passengers and freight	$6,419,231 28
Interest	227,819 41
Total	$6,659,050 69
EXPENDITURES.	
Operating expenses	$3,253,344 91
Taxes and legal expenses	364,438 58
Total	$3,617,783 49
Net earnings	$3,139,267 19

Four Hundred and Fifty Miles of the Northern Pacific Road Completed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4.—The following dispatch has been received here:

BISMARCK, Dakota, June 4, 1873.—The track of the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the Missouri River at this place to-day, and the entire division of 450 miles, from Duluth to Bismarck, is open to business. The people are celebrating the event. Connection is made here with the navigation of the upper and lower Missouri. A line of steamers is established between this point and Fort Benton, in Western Montana, and shipments of both Government and private freight are being made by this new route to the North-west. The railroad surveying expedition, with a military escort under command of Gen. Stanley, will start West on the 16th inst., with the intention of making a final and definite location of the line of the road from the crossing of the Missouri to the crossing of the Yellowstone, and along that river to Central Montana, this being the only portion of the route not yet determined. No serious opposition from Indians is anticipated by those best able to judge.

The Lowell and Andover Railroad Leased.

BOSTON, June 4.—At a special meeting of stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, held at Lawrence, to-day, a stock vote was taken authorizing the directors to lease for ninety-nine years, at seven per cent. and taxes, the Lowell and Andover Railroad, which is about being built. The vote was 38,442 in favor of leasing to 3,696 against.

CAPT. JACK IN IRONS.

Scar-

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

Looking for a Site—Inspection of Bellevue Hospital by Alderman Vance.

Mr. S. B. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, who is also one of the commissioners appointed to select a site on which the proposed new City Prison shall be built, yesterday paid a visit to Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and grounds, and to ascertain the feasibility of converting the present hospital buildings into a prison. He was accompanied by Alderman Morris and a reporter of THE TIMES. Warden Brennan acted as cicerone, and a thorough tour of both the new and old wings was made, and an inspection had of the whole of the grounds surrounding the buildings.

Mr. Vance expressed his opinion that the site is eminently fitted for prison purposes, but from the construction of the buildings he thought it would not only be advisable, but absolutely necessary, to tear them down, and erect in their place a structure more suitable in every respect for a prison and for the accommodation of the criminal courts. This would also be necessitated on account of the material of which the walls are built, for, although those of the old wing are three feet in thickness, yet the stones of which they are formed are so small in size and have so much mortar between them as would render it an easy matter for a prisoner to effect an escape. The walls of the new wing, running parallel with Twenty-eighth-street, are only two feet thick, but are built of larger stones. It was also thought, on sanitary grounds, that it would be better to raze the whole of the present buildings to the ground. In case the outer walls should be left standing it would be necessary to reconstruct the entire interior, as the floors on each of the four stories are of wood, resting on wooden joists or beams, which are totally unfit for the uses and requirements of a prison. The hospital grounds have a front on First-avenue of about 400 feet, extending from Twenty-sixth-street to Twenty-eighth-street, and a depth of nearly 800 feet, which is bounded by the river. This area could be increased, it is thought, with advantage by filling in the river front at least 200 feet, or about even with the end of the dock used by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the transport of prisoners and patients to the various institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's, and Blackwell's Islands. It is said that this would be not only an acquisition of a valuable piece of ground, but would increase the healthfulness of the locality, and would prevent the exhalation of the odors that now prevail at a low tide from the soft mud which is then exposed to the rays of the sun.

The hospital authorities, it is thought, are not opposed to the transfer of the institution to some other spot, although it is said that the convenience of some of the leading surgeons and physicians is better served in the present location than it would be elsewhere, and that it would perhaps be difficult to get them to devote the time and trouble of visiting the hospital if it should be removed to Ward's Island.

The institution has now accommodation for 700 in-door patients; the average number under treatment being 600. It is admitted that out of this number there are at least seventy-five who might be safely and with benefit to themselves cared for at the Ward's Island Hospital, under the charge of the resident doctors.

Under all these circumstances Mr. Vance thought that as the ground belonged to the City, and appeared to be in every way suitable for the purpose in view, it would be well to have that could be selected. Another advantage, he thought, was the facility with which it could be reached by the several horse-car railroads that pass by or run contiguous to it. The dock previously mentioned also affords an advantage for the easy transport of prisoners, and the other premises and institutions, and as the buildings in the immediate vicinity were nearly all devoted to manufacturing purposes, no objection could be raised to the prison being transferred to this site.

It was, however, thought that some opposition will be offered to a change of base by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, who at present rent the building they occupy from the City for $3,500. This building was erected by the City at a cost of $90,000.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Funeral of the Late Capt. Lindsay R. Richardson.

The funeral of the late Capt. Lindsay R. Richardson took place yesterday morning, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. Company K, of the Seventh Regiment, of which the deceased was Captain, the officers and members of the Seventh, and the band, assembled at the armory, at 8 o'clock, and soon after left for the late home of the deceased, No. 41 West Tenth-street. Company K, Lieut. Lentilhon commanding, formed the funeral escort, and Capts. Smith, Pollard, Kipp, and Van Norden were detailed as pall-bearers. The body was carried from the house to the church by the following: Sergt. George W. King, Company B; Louis L. Robbins, Company C; James L. Beers, Company E; John J. Behringer, Company G; George S. Loder, Company H, and Albert Delafield, Company I. On arrival at the church the casket, which was of rosewood, elegantly mounted in silver, was placed on a raised catafalque near the altar. On the lid of the casket was a plate, on which was engraved the following inscription:

LINDSAY B. RICHARDSON,
Died June 1, 1873,
Aged 34 years.

The body was dressed in the full uniform of the regiment. Near it lay a flag draped in mourning, and the hat, epaulette, sword, belt, and Masonic apron and emblems of the deceased. Around were many floral tributes, including one large monument of flowers, presented by the officers, and a handsome cross, presented by the members of the regiment. When the body had been placed on the catafalque, the officers and members of the regiment, and a delegation from Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., took seats in the middle aisle. The family of the deceased occupied the pews near the body. The remainder of the church was crowded with sorrowing friends. The services opened with the chant, "Lord let me know my end," Filntoel; after which the beautiful and impressive services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, rector of the church. At the conclusion of the services those present formed in the middle aisle, and passing around the coffin took a last look at the deceased. The body was then taken to the hearse and escorted to Green-Wood by Company K, the music, and the Masonic Lodge.

Review of the Second Division in Brooklyn by Gen. Dix.

The brilliant review of the First Division of the National Guard, which caused so much excitement in New-York on Tuesday, was succeeded by an almost equally imposing military display in Brooklyn yesterday, the occasion being the review of the Second Division by Gov. DIX, Commander in Chief. From an early hour in the afternoon, the city actually swarmed with the members of the different militia regiments hastening in various directions in active preparation for the event of the day. The City Hall, Court-house, and nearly all the public buildings were gaily decorated with flags, and the city presented an appearance of unusual festivity. A number of the residences along the line of march displayed the national colors, and the windows were thronged with spectators, who for hours waited patiently for the pageant.

The reviewing-stand was erected on Cumberland-street, directly opposite Willoughby-avenue, across which a line of colors was suspended. Flags and streamers were also displayed from the windows of the residences in the immediate vicinity. Windows, stoops, and sidewalks were equally crowded with eager sight-seers, and the crush in the neighborhood of the stand was simply terrible, requiring the constant attendance of a force of police to keep order.

The view of the Washington Park, overlooking Cumberland-street, as well as the boundary-wall were literally black with spectators, and even the delicate shade-trees planted along the sidewalks were made to do duty as posts of inspection for the street Arabs.

At 6 o'clock precisely, the Governor, accompanied by the members of his staff in carriages, arrived at the parade-ground, and was greeted with applause, while a salute was thundered out from Washington Park by the Howitzer Battery. Gov. DIX was accompanied by Major Gen. Rathbone, Major Gen. Hancock, Brevet Gen. W. H. Morris, Brig. Gen. Kilber Knox, Brig. Gen. N. Garo Dunn, Brig. Gen. J. Hamyden Ward, Judge Advocate, Brig. Gen. M. Smith, Brig. Gen. Knapp, Brig. Gen. Rufus H. King, and Brig. Gen. Henry Heath. Among those on the stand were Gen. Shaler, Controller Scarcder, Mayor Powell, and a number of members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors.

The division line, under Gen. Woodward, formed on Clinton-avenue, and at 5 o'clock commenced the march, the route being through Harrison to Henry, to Joralemon, to Clinton, to Schermerhorn, to Flatbush-avenue, to Hanson-place, to Cumberland-street, to Lafayette-avenue, to Carlton, to Myrtle, to Cumberland-street, where they arrived about 6:05.

A section of police under Sergeant Rogers led the van, followed by the Thirteenth Regiment, under Gen. Jourdan, numbering about 600 strong, which headed the line. The regiment presented a splendid appearance, and marched admirably, evoking repeated expressions of applause from the spectators. The Fourteenth, headed by the Ninth Regiment Band, and mustering about 250 men, followed. Next came the Fifteenth, numbering about 150, and the Twenty-eighth, numbering 250 men. Batteries A and B, of the Eleventh Brigade of Artillery, four guns each, came in line, followed by the Twenty-third Regiment, which turned out about 260 men. The Thirty-second Regiment, numbering 250 men, wearing helmets, and the Forty-seventh, mustering 300, followed in their respective order, the latter being generally admired for their soldierly appearance. The Howitzer Battery came next, and a Cavalry regiment brought up the rear of the line. The division occupied about thirty minutes in passing.

The Governor, who expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the men, was surrounded by a circle of friends as he stepped into his carriage, and a general scene of hand-shaking ensued. As the Governor drove off, he was greeted by the fair portion of the spectators with the waving of handkerchiefs, which was acknowledged by the veteran commander-in-chief in a graceful manner. After passing in review, the regiments dispersed to their respective armories.

EXTRADITION OF MACDONELL.

The Bank of England Forger on His Way to London.

The case of George Macdonell, the Bank of England forger, was yesterday brought to a termination at this side of the ocean. The prisoner was sent back to London in charge of the English detectives, to be dealt with according as the courts there decide. Marshal Fiske, with Deputies Crowley, Purvis, and Colfax, Peter Williams, a solicitor of the victimized bank, and Henry Webb and Edward Hancock, the detectives, started from the barge office for Governor's Island, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on the steamer P. C. Schults. They took with them Macdonell's baggage. On their arrival at the island an order was obtained for the removal of Macdonell from Castle William, where he was confined. The party proceeded to the castle and found Macdonell conversing with Deputy Marshal Robinson, in whose charge he was since the preceding evening. The doors of the apartment in which he was confined were guarded by two soldiers. He seemed to expect the Marshal, and endeavored to appear indifferent, assuming an air of forced cheerfulness. After saluting them, he at once placed himself between Deputies Crowley and Robinson, and in this position left the castle, followed by the Marshal and the other members of the party. On his way to the steamer he chatted and jested gaily, but while evidently desirous of appearing indifferent to the situation, he exhibited some slight symptoms of nervousness that showed the true state of his feelings. A number of the military gathered along the line of his march to the dock, discussing his case. Mr. Williams and the English officers remained on the Schults while the prisoner was being brought on board. When he arrived he shook hands with them, proceeded to light another cigar, and continued to talk in the same lively manner. The Schults then proceeded to the lower bay to await the arrival of the Minnesota. The steamer, on which he was placed at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, left Pier No. 47 at 12 M. In order to baffle Macdonell's friends, in case of the successful determination of the habeas corpus, returnable yesterday morning before Judge Davis, the name of the vessel on which he was to be sent back was not known to any one outside of the Marshal's office. Macdonell was put on board the Minnesota, off Fort Lafayette, and as a return to the extradition warrant the following receipt was given for him:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK: We, the within mentioned and undersigned Deputy Marshal Edward Robinson, detective sergeants of the City of London police, do hereby acknowledge the receipt into our hands of the within-named George Macdonell from Oliver Pillsbury Fardsall of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. HENRY WEBB.
EDWARD HANCOCK.

Witness: D. H. Crowley.

Dated on board the steamer, this 4th day of June, 1873.

These two officers, Webb and Hancock, have been connected with the London detective service for over twenty years. It is scarcely necessary to say that having once obtained possession of their man they will guard him closely. The officers, as well as Mr. Williams, the solicitor of the bank, expressed themselves as highly pleased at the action of the United States officials, and were much gratified at the termination of the investigations here. Macdonell will be taken before the Lord Mayor, on arriving in London, for examination, and will, in all probability, be brought to a speedy trial, either before the Recorder, Mr. Russell Gurney, or a judge of the Queen's Bench.

Not content with safely delivering their charge on board the Minnesota, the Marshal's party proceeded in the Schultz out to the Narrows, returning in time to reach the City by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WINDING-UP THE CASE IN COURT.

The winding up of the Macdonell extradition case took place before Judge Davis in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday. To the writ, the United States Marshal made the return that he had held Macdonell under a warrant originally issued by the United States Commissioner, and subsequently on a warrant of extradition issued by the President of the United States, as the result of an investigation in which the prisoner was held to be guilty of a crime embraced in the treaty with Great Britain. The prisoner was not produced, and the question arose, whether a State Judge could review the proceedings, and if he could, whether the Marshal should be attached for contempt in not producing the prisoner.

Judge Davis held that, even admitting the claim of the prisoner's counsel that the State and Federal judges had concurrent jurisdiction in such cases, yet the latter having acquired original jurisdiction of the case, and conducted it to its present termination, it would not be proper for a State judge to interfere. Neither on this point nor on the question of contempt, had sufficient been shown to warrant him in interfering, and he therefore dismissed the writ.

At the time the argument was proceeding, the steam-ship with Macdonell on board was already plowing the Atlantic eastward.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, a long list of old bail cases was put upon the calendar for trial, but owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses could not be proceeded with. They consisted mainly of cases which had been allowed to rest under the Tammany administration, and which the parties interested had reason to suppose would never be brought to trial.

John Rademacher, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

Bernard Conroy, indicted for stabbing Henry Uttorf, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

In Part II. before Judge Sutherland, the calendar consisted principally, as in Part I., of old pigeon-holed cases, in which it was impossible to find the witnesses, who had been allowed to depart in all directions. After considerable delay, the witnesses in the case of James Curtin, charged with carrying concealed weapons, were hunted up, and the trial proceeded. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 1st of June, 1872, Curtin attempted the rescue of a prisoner, named Terence Reilly, from the custody of Sergt. Whitcombe, at Fifty-sixth-street and Second-avenue. On being arrested and taken to the station-house, a pair of metal knuckles were found concealed on the prisoner's person. Curtin was originally tried and acquitted on a charge of assaulting Sergt. Whitcombe, and was subsequently tried on the present charge, but the jury could not agree to a verdict. After nearly two hours' deliberation, the jury announced that they could not agree. The prisoner was then discharged on his own recognizances.

German Immigration—The Ehrenberg Swindle.

The Directors of the German Society, Sigismund Kaufman presiding, held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. During the past month 17,385 German immigrants were landed at this port, a decrease of 4,505 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Since the first of January the arrivals amounted to 48,851, a decrease of 4,871 as compared with the first five months of last year. Consul General Johannes Roesing submitted a letter addressed to him by Hugo Elvesser, the Secretary of the Ehrenberg and Mandelo bogus "United German American Emigration Society," recently exposed by THE TIMES.

The letter was dated Cooperstown, N. Y., and the writer therein sets forth that he was drawn into the bogus concern by false representations, and that he did not know the fraudulent character of the same when he joined it. He states that he left the bogus organization in disgust.

The exposure of the concern by THE TIMES was looked upon as a matter very satisfactory in its results.

Two Poor Little Italians—An Inhuman Father.

Thousands of citizens, in passing along the Bowery and Fourth-street, yesterday, were attracted by the music of an ancient organ, which was presided over by two little children, a boy of four and a girl of six years, both Italians, who, by turns, during the day, kept up the grinding. The poor little boy, as the shades of evening gathered, seemed to be almost entirely exhausted by his exertions. A few feet from the organ, during a greater portion of the day, stood a healthy, fat, indolent, and lazy Italian, probably the "owner" of the children, who, by sundry signs and nods, kept them steady at their work. A few of the passers-by dropped them a few pennies, but it is doubtful that any one would have done so had they eyes met those of the professional vagrants standing near, the inhuman proprietor of the show.

THE GRAND LODGE.

Second Day's Session—Reports of Committees and Other Business.

The Grand Lodge resumed business yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, M. W. C. G. Fox in the East, and the session was opened with prayer by R. W. and Rev. F. C. Ewer, Grand Chaplain.

A report of the Committee on the Grand Master's Address, consisting of R. W. W. T. Woodruff, M. W. James Gibson, and W. James A. Morrison, was received, recommending, among other suggestions, the appointment of a special committee on the dead of the year, and also a committee to draft resolutions returning thanks to the Masons of Chicago, in token of their fraternal courtesy in returning unused funds, amounting to $3,404, donated by New-York members of the craft for relief at the time of the great fire. The money, it was directed, be turned over to the Hall and Asylum Fund. The Grand Master appointed the committees named as follows: On deceased members, M. W. James D. Evans, R. W. Seymour H. Stone, and R. W. Sandford J. Thatcher; on Chicago, R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, R. W. Norman Z. Baker, and R. W. Edwin M. Holbrook.

On motion of M. W. Clinton F. Paige, the Grand Secretary was authorized to forward notices to the Associated Press and City journals contradicting the published statements that the late M. T. Walworth was a Past Grand Master of Masons of New-York. The mistake originated from the fact that Chancellor Walworth, father of the murdered man, was at one time the presiding officer of the grand body, while the son was never a member of the Grand Lodge, nor is it known that he was even a member of the craft.

R. W. Fredrick W. Herring presented the annual report of the Masonic Board of Relief of New-York City, showing amount received during the year to be $6,168 49; amount expended in relief, $4,714 35; expenses, $704 77; balance on hand, $749 36. The sum of $2,000 was donated, on resolution, from the funds of the Grand Lodge to the board. The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of Rochester was also received and filed.

R. W. James M. Austin presented the report of J. G. Barker, Librarian of the Grand Lodge, from which it appears that there are now in the library 1,200 volumes, of which 900 are bound. Complete files of the transactions of thirty-two grand bodies in communication with the Grand Lodge are now on the shelves of the library. Recommendations were made calculated to add to the value of the collection.

R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, presented his seventh annual report, which was ably prepared, giving a review of his labors for the year, stating the number of lodges visited and their location, and tendering thanks to his assistants in office. Petitions were received from Hiel Falls Lodge No. 428, and Oriobia No. 229, for the issue of new warrants in lieu of original documents destroyed by fire. Also a petition from Louisville Lodge for restoration of warrant.

R. W. James M. Austin, from Committee on Credentials, presented report giving the list of lodges having paid annual dues, and therefore entitled to representation, which report was duly filed.

R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the recent Masonic Fair, held at Apollo Hall, presented a printed report, carefully prepared, showing the total receipts to be $247,077 77; expenses, $5,791 73; net proceeds, $41,286 75. Of this sum noted from the sale of season-tickets was received $66,567; door receipts, $5,883 75; donations, $2 332 01; and from sales at tables, &c., $34,645 72. Since the publication of the report $500 additional has been paid in, and it is probable that before matters are finally arranged, the total amount realized at fair will reach $45,000.

Deputy Grand Master Thorne called particular attention to the fact that the lecture on "Dialect Humor," by Brother W. S. Andrews, would take place in the Grand Lodge Room this evening, the proceeds from which are to be devoted to the Hall and Asylum Fund. He earnestly requested a large attendance.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to the discussion of the proposed new constitution immediately after the reading of minutes. M. W. John L. Lewis, from the subcommittee appointed, presenting the constitution as prepared originally at Syracuse with the various amendments submitted embraced. In reference to this subject the Worshipful Brother remarked that the votes of 221 subordinate lodges had been received, of which 171 were in the affirmative, sustaining the paper as forwarded to the said lodges. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to consider the document, section by section, and a protracted discussion was indulged in. Probably the most important change of public interest made is that of the question of representation, which the section states that hereafter each lodge in the jurisdiction should be represented in Grand Lodge by one representative (either the master or one of the wardens) instead of three, consisting of the master and wardens, as now provided. Various other matters were also acted upon. The resolution giving the name to the grand body of "the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York," was adopted. The new constitution, while being presented, was read by M. W. James Gibson, and the matters therein contained were carefully considered. The consideration of section 45, relating to the revenues of the Grand Lodge, was laid over till today. The discussion of this proposed new fundamental law was not concluded at 6 o'clock, when its further consideration was postponed and a recess taken until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Grand Chapter of Eastern Star—Election of Officers.

The fourth annual session of the Grand Chapter of the State of New-York, Order of the Eastern Star, was held, yesterday, in the Grand Chapter room, No. 33 Union-square, the usual Grand officers presiding. Thirty-seven subordinate chapters were represented.

After the Grand Chapter had been opened, the usual committees were appointed, and the Grand Patron and Grand Matron read their annual addresses. The Grand Lecturer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Treasurer read their annual reports, showing the strength of the order, and the receipts from Grand Chapter dues and other sources of $618 25. The following Grand officers were elected for 1873-4:

Grand Patron, Robert Macoy, of New-York; Grand Matron, Sister P. B. Lyons, of Waverly; Associate Grand Patron, Dr. T. D. Powell, of North Java; Associate Grand Matron, Sister C. Hamlick, of Brooklyn; Grand Treasurer, Sister C. Pfeiz, of New-York; Grand Secretary, George Ackerman, of New-York; Grand Conductress, Sister J. S. Ramsdell, of Elmira; Associate Grand Conductress, Sister V. Pryor, of Wappinger's Falls; Grand Warder, Sister E. M. Waldo, of Canisteo; Grand Lecturer, Herman G. Carter, of New-York; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. K. Sandford, of Fratervill; Grand Marshal, W. Bro. B. T. Burnham, of New-York.

The officers elected were installed by R. W. Bro. Robert Morris, of Kentucky, who also made an address. In the evening the Sisters sat down to a banquet at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Orr Funeral.

In connection with the proposed funeral obsequies on the reception of the remains of the late James L. Orr, in charge of the Masonic fraternity, the following order has been issued by the Grand Council:

OFFICE OF THE MOST ILL. GRAND MASTER }
OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASONS }
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK }

By invitation extended to the grand and subordinate bodies of the Cryptic Rite in this jurisdiction by R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New-York, you are requested to make such arrangements as may be necessary to unite with the other Masonic bodies in rendering funeral honors to our late Illustrious Companion, Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

G. FRED. WILTSIE,
M. I. L. Grand Master.

Kings County Budget—Proposed Reform in Tax Levies.

The Kings County Board of Estimate met yesterday afternoon in the Supervisors' room, Mayor Powell presiding, and Controller Schroeder and County Treasurer Gardiner being among those present. The purpose of the meeting was to receive and consider the estimates of the various departments of the City Government for the year 1874. The Board of City Works sent in an estimate of $325,000, of which $150,000 was for the cleaning of streets, $100,000 for repairing streets, and $75,000 for the maintenance and repairing of sewers. The estimates for these ipurposes last year amounted to $220,000. The Commissioners on the Flatbush Sewer sent a communication stating that $125,000 would be required to be raised by tax for the completion of the sewer. The communications were placed on file, and the board entered into a general discussion on city and county finances. Controller Schroeder said that some change was needed in the manner of levying and collecting taxes on the wards. Between Aug. 1, 1870, and Aug. 1, 1871, $1,230,000 of the amount paid to the County Treasurer did not belong to the county, but should have been credited to the wards. By the present system, where a ward fell short in its payments on the tax levy, the County Treasurer received from the Tax Collector certificates to the amount of the deficiency, and afterward collected the money from the wards, leaving the tax certificates still to be redeemed, and thus receiving twice from the wards the amounts of the deficiency. The surplus of one year was not credited in the levy for the next year. The county now owes the city about $500,000. The board then adjourned until Wednesday next, when the estimates of all the departments will be ready for examination.

THE YACHT EGATTA.

The Race to Take Place To-Day—The Sailing Regulations.

The New-York Yacht Club regatta, which takes place to-day, promises to be a most brilliant affair. A large number of steam-boats have been chartered to accompany the race, which starts at 11 o'clock precisely. It is also expected that a large fleet of yachts belonging to other clubs will help to increase the gay appearance of the bay. The whole of the yachts entered, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, will start with the exception of the sloop Breese, which, by the breaking of her main boom, is compelled to retire from the contest, as she cannot get it refitted in time.

The following are the sailing regulations of the club affecting the race:

All yachts will carry their private signals at the main peak.

Time will be allowed for difference of measurement, according to the rules of the club.

No members shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for a regatta.

Yachts contending for prizes may carry sails as follows:

Schooners—Mainsail, foresail, forestaysail, jib, flying-jib, jib topsail, fore and main gaff topsails, and main topmast staysail.

Sloops—Mainsail, forestaysail, jib, flying-jib, jib topsail, and gaff topsail.

Every yacht under fifty tons, old measurement, shall carry, during a regatta, a serviceable boat not less than ten feet in length, and yachts of fifty tons and over, old measurement, shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length.

If any objection be made with regard to the classification or sailing of any yacht in a race, such objection must be made in writing to the Regatta Committee before 3 o'clock P. M. on the next day after the regatta.

A competent person shall be placed by the Regatta Committee on board each station vessel, to make observations.

There shall be a member of the club on board each vessel sailing for a prize.

Nothing but a hand lead and line to be used in sounding during a regatta.

A yacht, touching any mark, boat, or buoy used to mark out the course shall forfeit all claims to the prize, unless as hereinafter provided for.

Yachts may anchor during a race without forfeiting their claims to a prize.

All yachts during a regatta to keep their floors down and bulkheads standing.

Trimming by dead weight shall be allowed up to time of starting, but not during the race; no ballast nor water shall, however, be permitted to be taken in or discharged within twenty-four hours of the time named for the regatta.

Yachts on the port tack must give way to those on the starboard tack; and in no cases where a doubt of the possibility of the yacht on the port tack weathering the one on the starboard tack shall exist, the yacht on the port tack shall give way, or if the other yacht keep her course and run into her, the owner of the yacht on the port tack, not complying with this rule, shall be compelled to pay all the damages that may occur and forfeit his claim to the prize.

Any yacht bearing away or altering her course to leeward, and thereby compelling another yacht to bear away to avoid collision, shall forfeit all claim to the prize and pay all damages that may ensue, unless when two yachts are approaching, the wind's weather of a buoy or stake-boat together, with a free wind, and so close to each other that the weathermost cannot bear away clear of the leewardmost, and by standing further on would be in danger of running on shore or touching a buoy or stake boat, then such leewardmost yacht, on being requested to bear away by the other, may refuse, and will forfeit all claim to the prize for not doing so. The weathermost yacht must, however, bear away as soon as the one she hails if she can do so without coming in contact.

When rounding a mark, buoy, or boat, the yacht nearest the same is considered the headmost yacht; and should any other yacht in the race compel a yacht which is nearest to any mark, boat or buoy, to touch said mark, boat or buoy, the yacht so compelled to touch a mark, boat or buoy, shall not suffer any penalty for such contact.

Yachts going free must invariably give way for those by the wind on either tack.

When two yachts, (by the wind) are approaching the shore-buoy, or stake-boat, together, and so close together that the leewardmost cannot tack clear of the weathermost, and by standing further on would be in danger of running on shore or touching a buoy or stake-boat, such weathermost yacht on being requested to put about, is immediately to comply, and will forfeit all claim to a prize for not doing so. The leewardmost yacht must, however, tack at the same time as the one she hails, if she can do so without contact.

In case the distance assigned for the race shall not have been performed in eight hours, the regatta to be repeated from day to day. If any yacht shall perform the distance in eight hours, the race shall be considered made, and the prize or prizes awarded.

The Regatta Committee shall have full power to decide all questions that may arise in the sailing of the regatta, and also to exclude all yachts which, by their decision, have violated any rule of the club. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the committee.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, of New-York, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. A large number of the members were present, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—William A. Booth.
Vice Presidents.—Wm. H. Fogg, Roswell Skeel, Dwight Townsend, Benj. F. Butler.
Committee of Arbitration.—Geo. W. Lane, B. B. Sherman, C. Jorge Meeks.
Committee on Trade, Statistics, and Publications.—Chas. E. Hill, Chas. T. Gostenhofer, Henry H. Hitch, J. Aug. Hewlett, John C. Havemeyer.
Committee on Membership.—Geo. A. Merwin, Bowie Dash, George H. Moller, John D. Wood, Henry E. Hawley.
Committee on Rooms and Property.—A. F. Ockershausen, John P. Meeks, Caleb B. Knevals, Daniel T. Hoag, John Olendorf.
Treasurer.—L. H. Sage.
Secretary.—Wm. Nelson.
Standing Counsel.—Wm. Walter Phelps, J. Aug. Johnson.
Inspectors of Elections.—R. A. Dorman, P. B. Veiller, Walter Storm.

Mr. Booth spoke at length upon the success of the organization in its efforts to promote the welfare of the members, and thanked the body for the confidence expressed in him by his re-election as President. The reports of the different committees were received and accepted. They show that the Board of Trade is in a flourishing condition. Arrangements were made for receiving telegraphic dispatches and the quotations of the different markets for the new rooms of the Board of Trade, at a cost not exceeding $1,500 per year, after which the meeting adjourned.

The East River Bridge.

The newly-elected directors of the East River Bridge Company met yesterday to organize for the year. A communication was received from Mr. Abram S. Hewitt declining to serve in the Board of Directors on the ground that he did not altogether approve the recent legislation in relation to the bridge, and that he declined to serve in a thankless position which continually subjected himself and his associates to unjust suspicion and abuse. Probably for the same reason Mr. Murphy announced his intention of resigning the Presidency at the next meeting of the board. Messrs. Quintard and Prentice were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and after the appointment of the following standing committees, the board adjourned: Executive—Messrs. Robinson, Stranahan, Hewitt, Kingsley, and Vance. Finance—Messrs. Sprague, Green, Wheeler, Schroeder, and Vanderbilt. In future a monthly statement will be published, and all the meetings of the board will be open to the public.

Payment of Pensions.

The quarterly payment of pensions was begun at the Custom-house yesterday. The office was opened at 10 o'clock, and several hundred pensioners formed into line at that early hour. Fifteen of the applicants were veterans of 1812. About 900 pensioners were paid up to the closing hour yesterday. The amount to be disbursed by Mr. Butcher each quarter is about $300,000, and there are 9,000 pensioners upon the list.

The National Rifle Association.

An impression prevailing that the new rifle range of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmore, will be formally opened during the next few days, we are requested by the Secretary of the association to state that no day has yet been fixed for the opening, nor is it likely to take place for at least ten days or a fortnight, if not longer. Gen. Shaler was to have consulted Gov. DIX about the matter on Tuesday; and as a meeting of the Directors of the association is called for to-morrow, the day for the opening will doubtless then be settled.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From street openings and improvement and interest	$4,412 18
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest	8,400 34
From water rent	8,739 68
From market rents and fees, &c	973 12
From licenses and fines	649 75
Total	$22,999 07

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

40	Western Union	85	100	Erie Railway	62⅜
200	do	84⅞	200	do	62¼
100	do	84⅞	100	do	62⅜
500	do	84⅞	900	do	62⅝
200	do	84⅞	1,000	N. Y. C. & H	103⅛
200	do	84⅞	200	do	101⅜
200	do	84⅞	2400	do	101⅜
200	do	84⅞	700	do	101⅜
800	do	84⅞	700	do	101⅜
100	do	84⅞	400	do	101⅜
100	Pacific Mail	39⅛	1500	do	101⅛
300	do	39⅛	1500	do	101⅛
300	do	39⅝	500	Lake Shore R	91⅜
1000	do	39⅛	400	do	91⅜
300	do	39⅛	200	do	91⅜
400	do	39⅛	200	do	91⅜
400	do	39⅛	700	Ohio & Miss. R	41⅛
100	do	39⅛	100	do	41⅛
300	do	39⅛	100	do	41⅛
500	do	39⅝	800	Rock Island R	109⅜
200	do	39⅝	1000	do	109⅜
100	do	39⅝	100	do	109⅜
100	do	39⅝	100	do	109⅜
400	do	39⅝	400	do	109⅜
300	do	39⅝	100	do	109⅜
500	do	39⅝	400	do	109⅜
200	do	39⅝	200	C., C. & I. C. R	81¼
100	do	39⅝	100	do	81¼
300	do	39⅝	300	do	81¼
300	do	39⅝	1000	Union Pacific R	28¼
400	do	40	700	do	28¼
200	do	40	200	do	28⅜
700	do	39⅝	500	do	28⅜
700	do	40	1000	Del., Lack. & Wn	97⅜
703	do	40⅛	200	Del., L. & W	96⅜
400	do	40⅛	100	do	96⅜
200	W. U. Tel	84⅜	500	do	96⅜
300	do	84⅜	1100	L. S. & M. S. b. c. b	91⅜
10	American Ex	66½	100	Harlem	132⅛
13	do	66½	100	do	132⅛
200	Union Pacific. b. c	28⅜	50	do	131⅜
100	do	28⅜	100	Panama R	111⅜
400	do	28⅛	100	Chi. & R. I	109⅜
100	do	28⅛	100	do	109⅜
500	do	28⅛	10	Morris & Essex	94
200	do	28⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	41⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300	Pacific Mail	41⅜	400	Harlem	132
500	do	41⅜	100	Lake Shore	91⅜
200	do	41⅜	200	Panama	111
100	do	41⅜	100	Union Pacific	28
1200	do	41⅜	200	do	28⅜
1500	do	41	200	do	28⅛
400	do	41⅜	100	Western Union	84⅞
100	do	41	2200	do	84⅞
500	do	40⅝	100	do	84⅞
200	do	40⅜	500	do	84⅞
300	do	40⅝	100	do	87⅛
300	do	40⅝	500	C., C. & I. C	81¼
100	do	40⅜	100	Ohio & Miss	41⅛
900	do	40⅝	200	do	41⅛
200	Erie Railway	63⅜	300	do	41

WEDNESDAY, June 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold were suddenly advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. this morning on the Cable news that the Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to 7 ₱ cent. The rates for Exchange were also advanced on sight Bills on London to 110¾@110¾ ₱ cent., the 60 days rate continuing at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent. Later in the day it was found that there was no responsive demand for Exchange, and the sales of Gold from 118¼@118 ₱ cent. fell off to 117⅞@118 ₱ cent. Whatever may be the underlying cause or causes for the movement at the Bank in London, the effect here has not been to bring our Gold or Exchange market to an export demand for Gold. With the private Cables from London advising the action of the Bank, came fresh orders to-day for our Public Funds and Railroad Bonds, and intimations that the Street rates for Money, in London, are ½@1 ₱ cent. below the advanced Bank rate, and 1 ₱ cent. lower in nearly all the Financial Capitals of Europe. The precaution of the English Bank seems to have grown out of the large German balances in London, created in part, by extensive purchases, following the Vienna panic, of Continental Stocks and the apprehension that these balances are to be first increased, and then possibly drawn for in Gold on account of the final payment soon to be made on the French Indemnity to Germany. The effect of this payment, it is supposed, would have been felt more seriously in London than in Paris had London continued to afford the greater facilities in discounting Continental Bills. In a few days, however, we shall probably have more definite information as to the causes of the somewhat unexpected change of 1 ₱ cent. at the English Bank.

The Treasury to-day bought $500,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at 116.20 to 116.24 ₱ cent. and accrued Interest out of an offering of $647,600. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $3,000,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

CITY, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	5	Leather, sides	2,619
Beeswax, pkgs.	11	Malt, bush.	9,200
Bones, pkgs.	1,494	Oilcake, pkgs.	741
Copper, pkgs.	16	Beef, pkgs.	79
Domestics, pkgs.	115	Oil-casks, pkgs.	563
Grain, bbls.	2,175	Lard, tcs.	720
Grain, bush.	10,319	Tobacco, pkgs.	68
Wheat, bushels	198,263	Butter, pkgs.	2,906
Corn, bushels.	281,046	Cheese, pkgs.	8,141
Oats, bushels.	51,630	Tallow, pkgs.	153
Oatmeal, bbls.	50	Starch, pkgs.	350
Rosin, bbls.	80	Tobacco, hhds.	406
Peas, bushels.	600	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,018
Meal, bbls.	376	Whisky, bbls.	1,015
Hops, bales.	172	Wool, bales.	172
Rice, No.	210	Oil, bbls.	89
Rice, tcs.	160		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—12 logs Basin Wood, 59 pks. Clocks, 109 pks. furs and Skins, 846 boxes Nuts, 2,985 Hides, 9,269 bushels Wheat, 150 barrels Bacon, 4,260 bales Cotton, 18,629 bushels Corn, 30 tcs. Lard, 94 tcs. Beef, 39 Car Wheels, 23 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Privi Dubrovacki, for Amsterdam—12,150 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Kronprins Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen—20 boxes Clocks, 51 logs Wood, 64 bbls. Apples, 6 cases Machinery, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,250 boxes Extract, 4,000 logs Wood, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 4,000 bushels Corn, 200 pkgs. Resin, 173 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 12 bbls. Casings, 3,400 bushels Rye, 4 cases Cigars, 67 bales Tobacco, 200 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer Caledonian, for Glasgow—10,566 staves, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Peas, 41 hhds. Tobacco, 5 tcs. Tobacco, 100 tcs Beef, 587 bags Oil-cake, 700 bbls. Flour, 10 hhds. Tallow, 520 boxes Cheese, 900 Meal, 85 bbls. Rosin, and 400 hhds. Treacle, 25 tcs. Beef, 17 hhds. Stearine 75 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark Hermog Ernst, for Hamburg—15,863 bushels Rye.

By the bark Amazon, for Cork and orders—2,054 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lima, for Bilbos—600 bbls. Tar, 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 843 bbls. Naphtha, 2,000 Staves.

By the bark Alaska, for Trieste—2,011 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Acolus, for Stettin—3,001 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

HICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, to meet pressing wants, at unchanged quotations.

COFFEE—Very quiet in the local market; prices nominally unchanged. At Baltimore, sales were reported of 1,500 bags Rio, for immediate use, at 18½c., and 1,000 bags do., by the Winifred, at 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been steady, but not active, for early delivery; sales, 1,198 bales, including 744 bales to shippers, 228 bales to spinners, and 34 bales, to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a rather less active movement, and a shade easier figures, closing weak. Sales have been reported on each day of the week of 17,401 bales, for which 3,200 bales last evening and 14,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with June contracts closing at 18 11-16c., July at 18¾c., August at 18 3-16c., September at 17 15-16c., October at 17½@17 11-16c., November at 17¾c., and December at 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,581 bales, including 13 bales from Wilmington, 68 bales from Norfolk, 1,139 bales from rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,670 bales, and thus far this week 16,995 bales, against 22,837 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 1872, 2,626,640 bales, against 2,516,440 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grades named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22

FISH—There has been a very moderate movement noted in most kinds, with values quoted rather less firm. Dry Cod quoted at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$18; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$10 50; No. 1 Shore at $8 50@$9; Herring at $3 50@$4; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@20c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The fair business has been reported in flour and Corn Meal, with a further partial reduction in prices, under quite liberal offerings, especially of low-grade stock. At the modified figures there has been a better inquiry noted for shipping, chiefly to the European and City Extras; sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 75 for fair to good; Extra No. 2 at $6 00@$6 10; choice to fancy do. at $6 20@$7; good to very fancy do., $7 10@$8 10; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly $6 85@$6 95; very poor to very good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio, $6 60@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; near trade and family Extras at proportionate figures. Included in the sales were about 2,800 bbls. State and Western Shipping Extras, mostly Western, and 2,000 bbls. City Mill Extras, equal to the currency quotations....Southern flour dull and drooping; 500 bbls. sold within the previous range.....Rye Flour unchanged; 240 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at former figures....Corn-meal steady and quiet; 500 bbls. sold at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 40 for Yellow Western, from dock and delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, with the main call from export buyers, at some shade of easier figures for the better qualities and a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the poorer grades, which latter have been offered quite urgently. Winter Wheat has been depressed and declined 2@3c. per bushel, closing mainly for milling purposes. The further partial rise in ocean freights operates against the shipping movement; sales have been reported, since our last, of 168,000 bushels, at $1 47 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 49 for choice No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 53@$1 55 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 48@$1 52 for ordinary to choice Chicago Spring; $1 38@$1 45, chiefly at $1 41, for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 35¼ rejected and inferior Spring; $1 80 for good White State (a boat load) for milling; $1 75@$1 80 for ordinary to fair average White Western, in odd lots; $1 67@$1 75 for Red Western.....For forward delivery the bids have been much under the views of sellers, and no further dealings of moment have been reported, apart from 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, placed last evening at $1 53¾@$1 54 for export.....Corn has again been quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel on free offerings, especially of the poorer grades, leading to an active trade, mainly in steamer stock, for export. Few strictly prime dry samples available. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 180,000 bushels, at 56c.@56½c. for No. 2 and prime steamer grades of New Mixed Western, closing at 55c.@56c. for good average lots; 50c.@52c. for very damp and inferior do.; 56c.@58c. for old lots of cool, dry No. 2 fair enough for shipment; 59c.@60c. for strictly choice New Yellow Western, car lots; 71c. for White Western.....Rye quiet; 1,000 bushels State sold at 86c.....Barley dull; quoted 2 cent as before.....Oats have declined to 62c. ₱ bushel, on liberal offerings and moderately active demand; sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, at 45c. @53c. for New Mixed Western; 51c.@55c. for New White Western, and 55c.@56c. for average lots; 47c.@48c. for very inferior to good New Black do.... Wood quiet; quoted about as before.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 100 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.; market steady, but otherwise inactive.

HAY AND STRAW—Business has been quite moderate in Hay, which has been generally in liberal supply and weak as to price. A steady market has been noted for Straw at uniform quotations. Prime Bale Hay quoted at $24@$28; Good, $20@$22; Good Shipping, $18@$17; Common, $10@$13; Clover, $14@$16; Long Rye Straw, $21@$22; Short, $15@$16; Oat, $10@$12 ₱ ton.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute Butts, further sales of which have been reported to the amount of 650 bales at 1¾@1¾c., currency, and 1,400 bales, to arrive, at 2c., currency, time.

HIDES—Have been attracting rather more attention, on a comparatively steady basis as to values.

HOP-SCRAPS—Have been noted for desirable samples, for prompt use, by brewers, with a fair show of steadiness in prices. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@60c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@ 45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 12c. @18c. old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@60c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c., ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been generally moderate, and to provide for immediate wants, with quotations ruling about as before.

LEATHER—The inquiry has been fair, though not active, for the leading kinds of stock. Prices have undergone no material alteration.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather better demand, with sales reported of 635 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@30½c. Quotations as in our list.

NAVAL STORES—Have been to a rather limited demand at drooping rates on low grade stock; sales, 550 bbls. common to good Strained at $2@$3 10; 411 bbls. No. 1 at $3 15@$4 12½, and 615 bbls. Pale and extra Pale at $4 50@$5 35. Nothing new in Tar.....Spirits Turpentine active and quoted rather firmer; sales of 675 bbls., chiefly merchantable, at 46c.@46½c., but inclosing small lots New-York pks. at 47c. Petroleum quiet; 2,000 bbls. crude, quoted at 8½c.@9c. Refined decidedly more active here, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., last half of June, at 19¼c.; 2,000 bbls., first half of July, at 19¼c.; 15,000 bbls., August to October, at 19¾c.; and 4,000 bbls., September and October, at 20c. As Philadelphia quoted for early delivery at 20½c., with sales reported of 8,000 bbls., June, at 19¾c.@19¾c.; and 4,000 bbls., last half July option, at 19¾c.....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed in price, with sales reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, prompt delivery, at $16 62½; 250 bbls. do. do., 5 and 6 days' time, in lots, at $16. And, for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, June, at $16 37½; and 500 bbls. do., August, at $16 87½.....City-dressed Hogs selling, in lots, at 6¼c. @7¾c. Cut-meats quiet, with sales reported of only 80 boxes Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9½c.; 10 boxes Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¾c.; and sundry small lots of Bulk Meats at irregular figures.....Bacon nearly droopy; sales, 200 boxes Long Clear Middles at 8¾c.@8¾c.....Lard has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at a shade easier rates; sales, 250 tcs. choice Western Steam at 9c.; small lots of do. to-day at 7c.@9c.; 100 tcs. new do. at 8¾c.; 150 tcs. City Steam at 8¾c.; 100 tcs. common do. at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 8¾c.; 250 tcs. do., last half of June, at 8c.; 4,250 tcs. do., July, at 9¼c.@9 9-16c.....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and weak; quoted at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for all descriptions, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Clover within the range of from 8¼c.@ 9c. ₱ lb. for ordinary to fancy; Rough Flax at $2 25@ $2 40; Timothy at $4 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70 @$2 72½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, a slow movement in most kinds of stock.

SOAP—There has been a moderate demand noted, mainly for domestic product, at essentially unchanged figures. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 5½c., and No. 1 at 5½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—The main call has been for job lots of the leading kinds, including Mace at from $1 20@ $1 30; Nutmegs at 67½c.@70c.; Cassia at 25½c.@ 26¼c.; Cloves at 25c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c. @20½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been again quite active, since our last, on a firm basis as to prices. Refiners buying freely. Sales, 4,238 hhds. and 1,850 boxes, including 3,000 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 1,800 boxes do. at 8¾c.@9c.; 2,782 hhds., about equal to fully good refining Cubs (of which 923 hhds. were placed last evening) at 7¾c.@8 1-16c., chiefly at 7¾c.@8c.; 325 hhds. damaged do. at 6¼c.@7c.; 90 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Refined as in our last.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 147,000 lbs. in lots, at 8¼c.@9c. for fair to very choice; market firm. Of Grease Stearine, 8,000 lbs. sold at 7¾c.

TEAS—The general market has been very quiet, with values quoted nominally as before.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 94c.; 25 bbls. at 94½c.; market steady.

WOOL—A somewhat livelier inquiry has been noted for desirable grades, chiefly of Domestic fleece, super and extra Pulled, and California spring stock, on a fairly steady basis as to values, with rather less urgency on the part of the principal holders to place supplies at the ruling figures. The dealings however, have not been very extensive, the purchases having been mainly to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers. The Fleece-cloth trade has been quiet and hesitating. Limited receipts of New fleece have been reported thus far. The offerings of California Spring clip have been impressing. Foreign produce has been in quite liberal supply, and without much animation at the moment.

FREIGHTS—Grain room was in brisk demand, but the scant offerings of accommodation, and the advancing claims of ship-owners, impeded business. A good inquiry was also noted from Petroleum shippers, with rates quoted rather stronger. Vessels in requests for the Coal and Lumber trades as full figures. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl. and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Gram, steamer of June 7, at 11½d @12c., with 12½d. asked for Grain by steamers of June 11; 2,000 boxes Cheese, in lots, at 50s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. Also a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ½d. ₱ lb. And a British ship, 1,062 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s. ....For London, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon at 45s.; small lots of Cheese at 50s.; 10 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.; 20 tcs. Beef Tongues at 7s. 6d.....For Barrow, a bark, 982 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 107s. 6d... For Bristol Channel, a bark, 620 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 767 tons, hence with about 5,000 quarters Grain; an Italian bark, 498 tons, with about 2,900 quarters do.; an Italian bark, 562 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do.; and a Russian bark, 636 tons, with about 4,300 quarters do., (all reported as rechartered,) at 8s.; a British bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do., at 8s.; fish, and a British bark, 445 tons, and an American bark, 571 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s.....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¾c.....For a Continental port direct, a British bark, 723 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter.....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye and 4,000 bushels Corn at 9½d., 24,000 bushels Grain, (vessel to arrive,) at 11d. ₱ 56 lbs., 200 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds., 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms, 65 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl., 100 bbls. Resin, at 4s., and 1,750 pkgs. Merchandise at full market rates.....For Gefle, an American brig, 268 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl.....For German or Russian ports in the British bark, 319 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ....For a Russian port direct, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 15-16d. ₱ lb.....The American bark, 723 tons, mentioned in our last, with Petroleum at 7s. 3d. to a Mediterranean port direct, takes Refined for Leghorn....The Gibraltar and order charter reported yesterday, was from Philadelphia, at the rates previously named.....For Odessa, an Italian brig, 310 tons, hence with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, at 50c. and 25 gratuity....For Tenerife, a British bark, 466 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $13 50, gold....For the north side of Cuba, a bark, 312 tons, and a brig, 184 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $12....For Boston, an American brig, 272 tons, with Lumber, from Port Royal, at $13....For New-York, an American schooner, 371 tons, (now here,) with Coal, from Pictou, at $4 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock was small, but fair on this forenoon. Beeves sold from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ to 7 cwt., on 56 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows do not sell quite as readily as during the past week, still rates were kept up; prices ranged from $35@$60 ₱ head. Veals are in but a heavy run; prices on large lots ranged from 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Sheep, though slow, were in better demand than they have been for several days since; prices ranged from 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb., with Lambs at 13c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb., choice lots being held for 5¾c. ₱ lb. City Dressed as follows: Hogs, 220 lbs. ₱ head upward, 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 220 lbs. downward, 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 220 lbs. downward, 7c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 200 lbs. downward, 7¼c. ₱ lb.; Hogs, 180 lbs. downward, 7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 462 Ohio Sheep, weight 83,770 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. Jones-and-Shriver's Sheep Market, Hulse & Elliot sold 249 Sheep, weight 20,650 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 139 Sheep, weight 11,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 35 woolly Sheep, weight 3,060 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, weight 2,310 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 56 Veals, weight 7,190 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 94 Veals, weight 11,936 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 99 Veals, weight 12,640 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 50 Veals, weight 7,055 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 141 Jersey Lambs, weight 7,493 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb. P. McCabe sold, on yesterday and to-day, 27 Cows, from $35@$80 ₱ head; general sales from $50@$60 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 3, 1873: 869 head of horned Cattle, 4,068 Sheep, 96 Veals, 8,314 Hogs, 71 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,973 Hogs, 250 Sheep, 179 Veals. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,656 Sheep and Lambs, 484 Veals, 46 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 28 cars reported to arrive, 1,07 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,222 head, or 366 cars, against 443 cars for the same time last week; the market was lively at yesterday's prices for choice Cattle; light stock a shade stronger; the bulk of the purchases were made by country buyers; the regular dealers are scared, those present holding off; about 1,400 head were disposed of; sales, 720 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,018 lbs. to 1,350 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½, 20 head Illinois stockers, averaging 952 lbs., at $5 75; 35 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,107 lbs. to 1,129 lbs., at $5 75@$5 90; 63 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 976 lbs. to 1,254 lbs., at $5 40@$6 12½; 191 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1 016 lbs. to 1,291 lbs., at $5 55@$6; 191 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 586 lbs., at $4 60; 15 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,578 lbs., at $6; 142 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,067 lbs., at $5; 79 head Michigan Stockers, ranging from 800 lbs. to 962 lbs., at $4 40@$4 90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head; making the total supply for the week thus far 4,000 head, against 7,200 head for the same time last week; the market was lively and ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 1,563 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 88 lbs., at $4 80@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 9,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,000 head against 9,000 head for the same time last week; the market was dull at $5@$5 15, with choice lots a shade higher. Eastern buyers are out of the market, and trade is confined to supplying the demands of local butchers; sales, 1,400 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 166 lbs. to 217 lbs. at $5 10@$5 17½.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Cattle dull and unchanged; market unsettled, under a heavy run and unsatisfactory Eastern advices; receipts, 3,500; a few lots of choice 12- cwt. to 1,400 lbs. extra 14 cwt. Steers sold at $5 65@$6; good smooth Steers, $5 40; rough light lots, $4 40@$4 65; choice to extra Cows, $4 75@$5 25; market closed dull, with many unsold; shipments yesterday, 1,400. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market opened dull; declined 25c.; a fair number sold at a decline; prices ranged from $4 25@$4 40 for good to choice, with a few extra at $4 45@$4 50, closing quiet; shipments, 8,000.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 555 bales; gross, 555 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,425 bales; to the Continent, 4,288 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 84,311 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 242 bales; gross, 574 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,936 bales; to the Continent, 2,283 bales; coastwise, 691 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,765 bales.

MOBILE, June 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 189 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 934 bales; to the Continent, 1,400 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,420 bales.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; net receipts, 264 bales; exports to Great Britain, 574 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,449 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 437 bales; exports coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 144 bales; stock, 16,782 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 636 bales; sales, 24 bales; stock, 2,974 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4, 11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. American securities—small sales have been made at unchanged quotations; Erie Railway shares, 48¾.

NOON.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent., and is now 7 per cent.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for the account, 92⅝; Erie Railway shares, 48¾.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £70,000. Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. American Securities—The upward movement of the rate of discount of the Bank of England checks business somewhat; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, June 4—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, delivered in June-July, are at 8¾d.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 8 15-16d., and from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 8 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 83s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 39s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The Market closed dull and depressed. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable June and July, at 8¾d.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 8 15-16d., and from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 8 15-16d.

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It will be published monthly at the price of twenty cents a number; $2 25 a year. Of the American issue the first five numbers for 1873 are now ready.

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CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.—THE Southern Canal and the resources of the country along its route." A lecture before the American Institute by Prof. H. E. COLTON, will be published in full in the next number of *The South*, No. 161 William-st., New-York City. Price 10 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post-office Envelopes, for a period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1873, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3¼ by 5¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 5,000,000.

No. 2, size 3¼ by 6¾ inches; estimated number required annually, 750,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 4, size 4¼ by 10¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No. 5, size 6 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 4,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope (official and registered packages) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with blank forms or bills, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The Envelopes must be put up in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong Manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

When 2,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package, and delivering the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Department require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster at the place where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles or parcels named in his bid, in accordance with a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract in the judgment that he shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act limiting the appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, page 256,) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of the entire quantity of Envelopes or any be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY.

As per the following schedule will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1873, at noon of said day.

On the said day, such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened, and the contract, or contracts, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contracts in parts to different bidders if thought advisable.

Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1873. Without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE:

2,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
600 reams Book Paper, 27x44 inches.
40 reams Check Folio.
40 reams Demy.
200 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
15,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17 inches.
12,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21 inches.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams Foolscap Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
15 reams Manila Paper.
10 reams Tissue Paper.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink.
3 dozen No. 3 Carmine Ink.
5 dozen Ink-stands.
3 dozen quarts Mucilage.
5 dozen boxes Paper Fasteners, 4-inch.
5 dozen spools Red Tape, ½-inch.
6 dozen bolts Silk Ribbon, ½-inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
240 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
1 dozen Letter Copying Books.
12 dozen Document Envelopes, large size.
6 M. Envelopes, 12-inch.
5 M. Envelopes, 9-inch.
4 dozen Japonica Knives.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 28, 1873.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Auditor of State.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT WADSWORTH,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 17, 1873, for furnishing the

FRESH BEEF

required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1873.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

C. A. H. MCCAULEY,
Second Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS.—Miss Kate Rogers, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Naval, Miss Fanny Reeve.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FERNANDO.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART.—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL.—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. L. Moen.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss A. B. Baldwin, Mr. Geo. Simpson.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinee at 1½.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—LECTURE by Hon. W. S. Andrews on "Dialect Humor."

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SUPPLEMENTAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Fortunately all present danger of trouble in Arkansas is averted by the decision of the Supreme Court denying the application of the Attorney General for a quo warranto against Gov. BAXTER. While this sensible conclusion is highly creditable to the court, and of great importance to the State, as insuring the continuance of order and constitutional government, its chief value is in the fact that it utterly destroys the men who set on foot this foolish and inexcusable movement. The Republican Party cannot afford to further trust men who have thus plainly manifested their willingness to resort to revolutionary means to attain partisan ends, and it must repudiate them in order to retain public confidence. At this distance it is not possible to name all the guilty persons, but they must be well known in Arkansas, and the Republican Party of the State should at once denounce and disown them. The least of their offenses is political stupidity, and even that is one which cannot be excused.

Of the Judiciary elections in Illinois on the 2d inst., two were of general interest. In both, the incumbents of the Bench were nominated for re-election and were opposed, not on account of any proven or suspected unfitness to honestly interpret the law, but on the ground that their interpretation did not make the law what their opponents desired. In one case a Judge LAWRENCE was opposed because of a decision affirming the unconstitutionality of an act regulating railroad freights. A violent appeal was made to the farmers against him, and though the leaders of the farmers' organizations, to their credit, supported the Judge, the election was very close, and he was returned, if at all, by a small majority. In the other case a Judge BOOTH, of Cook County, decided that a juror in a liquor case could not be rejected because he was an active temperance man. A disreputable candidate was put up against him by the liquor-dealers, and would have been elected but for a great effort, at the last moment, on the part of the respectable portion of the community. As it is, the liquor candidate received over 6,000 votes out of 15,000. The bearing of these facts on the system of elective judges is obvious.

When we got the new charter and the new men appointed under it, people expected that the City would have a harmonious kind of government. Serious differences between heads of departments would, it was supposed, cease, and litigation in which local officials were found on different sides, was, it was hoped, at an end. These expectations have hardly been realized. One of the Guidet pavement cases, reported the other day, revealed broad divergence of views between the Department of Public Works and the Department of Finance. Another of the cases, that relating to South Fifth-avenue, which is now in court, is said to show a more decided difference of opinion still. Admitting that the courts exist for the purpose of settling this kind of disputes, is it not due to the public to have some lucid and connected explanation of these inter-departmental differences? If the paving of South Fifth-avenue were so manifest a job that the City must go into court to resist payment of the claim, why not let the tax-payers hear both sides of the case, so that the responsibility either for the litigation or for the causes that led to it may be clearly brought home?

In another column, a correspondent takes some apparently well-founded exceptions to the idea that the new rule about the employment of police surgeons is likely to result in a saving to the public treasury. The letter deserves to be read, as it affords trustworthy data by which we can discover whether the "reform" in question is not a job in disguise. The result of the new experiment will be narrowly watched, and its authors held to due account for its success or failure. We understand that the Mayor labors under the delusion that he is the true potential influence in the affairs of the Police Department. He must have been napping, however, when Dr. M. H. HENRY got his appointment as head-quarters surgeon. It is quite possible that Dr. HENRY is a very capable and trustworthy physician. It is perfectly certain, however, that he never would have been heard of in his present position had he not been closely related to our most eminent local professor of "skulled talent." The character of Dr. HENRY'S father-in-law is a matter for which it would be unfair to hold him responsible, and he probably ought to be congratulated on being able for once to turn an unfortunate relationship to some profit. He may also be congratulated on the fact that our amiable Chief Magistrate and his friend CHARLICK were not aware that "HANK" SMITH had on hand a little job for the benefit of the son-in-law of the "jintleman" who owns the *Commercial Advertiser*.

Capt. JACK has been handcuffed, to the great indignation of his comrades in captivity. The fact is important as an indication that his captors regard him as a criminal rather than a prisoner of war, and in the end the Government will doubtless be compelled to take this view of the case and hand him over to the civil authorities. Public sentiment is so thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of the prompt punishment of this treacherous and blood-thirsty savage that it will be found impossible to give him the benefit of the technical rules of civilized warfare and treat him as one under the protection implied in a surrender. The taking of Capt. JACK might have been managed so that the questions which have since arisen would not have been met, but under the facts as they exist, the capture was of a bandit driven to bay, and not a surrender under the laws of war. The protection of society in the future demands that Capt. JACK shall answer for his crimes, and as the Government must in the end so decide, nothing will be gained by delaying action in the matter.

Mr. R. H. FERGUSON, of Troy, N. Y., is the Secretary of the "American Cheap Transportation Association," which was organized in this City about a month since. He has prepared a report of the proceedings of the first meeting, which he prefaces with some most astonishing statements of economical doctrine, original and borrowed. Among them is the following: "We have no sympathy with the bondholder. He is a drone in the hive—the father of millions of political evils and damnable wrongs. He is the cunning thief whose mission is robbery. As he comes up, the plow-bolder must go down." The cause of cheap transportation is very poorly served by this kind of rubbish. Our country is peopled by men who are at once producers and borrowers. Their earnings are invested, through the agency of the savings banks and the insurance companies, in bonds of many descriptions. Many millions are borrowed by them on bond and mortgage. They owe no thanks to the crazy theorist who tries to prove that they are "drones" and "thieves."

MACDONNELL, the forger, was yesterday fairly started on his voyage to England, guarded by the English detectives and Mr. WILLIAMS, the Solicitor of the Bank of England. This, happily, ends the history of the case on this side of the water. The last desperate shift of his counsel in applying for a writ of habeas corpus would have failed, even if the absurd suit had not been promptly denied by Judge DAVIS. Before the decision was reached, MACDONNELL was well on his way across the Atlantic.

The New Acts for the State Board of Charities.

In nothing has Gov. DIX justified the choice of his friends and the confidence of the community better than by his appointments of responsible officers throughout the State. A new spirit has been already infused into the departments where he has had the privilege of selecting the officials, and we expect important results during the coming year to the whole community from these excellent selections. No appointments, however, have been better than those recently made to the newly constituted "State Board of Charities." This important commission, it will be remembered, was founded a few years since in imitation of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities. But thus far, owing to the jealousy of county officials, it has enjoyed merely an advisory power. Its Secretary, Dr. HOYT, and its well-known Vice-President, Prof. DWIGHT, have made elaborate reports in regard to the various local charities of the State, and have recommended important changes. But as the board possessed no powers but those of recommendation, their advice has not always been heeded, and they have not exerted the influence over our Poor-law administration which was designed in the formation of the board.

Two different acts, however, by the present Legislature have enlarged the scope of this board and changed its name, and at the same time have added three additional commissioners who, it is hoped, will infuse new life into the commission. Hitherto it has been very difficult to secure a quorum, now, however, it is enacted that six members of the board shall constitute a quorum, and the failure of a commissioner to attend any three consecutive meetings will be treated by the Governor as a resignation. The three new members appointed are Messrs. HOWARD POTTER and B. B. SHERMAN, of New-York, and Mr. JAMES DE GRAW, of Brooklyn. Mr. HOWARD POTTER is well known in this City as one of those leading private citizens who ought long ago to have been in a position of official or political trust. His services in the charities of this City have been invaluable, and he will carry into the Board of State Charities an experience and character which ought to make his administration of much value to the public. One of the first features which we note of the new acts, important to our rural communities, is the provision empowering the board to designate three or more suitable persons in any county to act as "visitors" of the poor-houses and other public institutions therein, in aid of and as representatives of the board. This is an exceedingly important provision for many of our rural districts. It will be remembered that in the Westchester County Poor-house, whose condition was by no means creditable to the humanity of the county, some ignorant officials, impertinently excluded the ladies, residents of the neighborhood, who were visiting the house by committees and seeking to improve the condition of the inmates and lighten the burdens of the management. For some reason or other the Supervisors of the county seemed to have no power over these ill-mannered officials, though the abuses of the institution were well known in the neighborhood. By one of the acts just passed these officials will be liable to a fine of $250 for each offense if they refuse admission to the visitors appointed by the State Board of Charities.

But, further than this, another act (No. 978) gives the board extraordinary powers in reforming the whole Poor-law administration of the State. The Secretary of the board is empowered to remove the insane paupers in the almshouses and place them in the State asylums for the insane. A still more admirable provision is that which gives the Secretary power to reform the condition of that most unfortunate class, the pauper children of almshouses. As is well known to all who have studied the subject, no children of sound mind and body ought to be kept in the poorhouse. The experience of England shows that such children grow up to form the most irreclaimable class in the whole community; that stamped with inherited pauperism. In the first year of the existence of the State Board, its Secretary discovered an almshouse in Western New-York where there were four generations of prostitute and pauper females. There is absolutely no excuse for retaining such children in poorhouses. A thousand homes are open to them throughout the country. The machinery of the Children's Aid Society, of this City, could transfer every pauper child in the State to a good farmer's home. The sixty pauper children now in the Westchester County Poorhouse, growing up to be future paupers and vagabonds, are a disgrace to the civilization of that county. Moreover, there are throughout the State excellent orphan asylums, which are often not half filled, where the pauper orphans could also be sheltered and educated.

This wise law, to which we have alluded, gives the Secretary of the State Board of Charities power at his discretion to transfer the pauper child to an orphan asylum, where he will be supported at the State's expense, or to bind him out, whether from the orphan asylum or the almshouse, with such employer as he may select, till the child, if a male, is twenty-one years of age; or, if a female, till she be eighteen years old. And this indenture shall be as effectual as if it were made with the consent of the father or other legal guardian. Under this wise provision, the newly-constituted board, if it act with energy, may transfer in a few months the whole rising generation of paupers from the almshouses to good individual homes, where they shall grow up useful and industrious citizens. Another practical provision empowers the Secretary to remove paupers to any State or county where they may have a legal settlement, or friends willing to aid them. This removal is paid for at public expense, and will, undoubtedly, cover the cases of considerable numbers of poor people, who only need to be removed to enable them to support themselves.

The only defect in the State Board of Charities in the past has, perhaps, been a certain timidity and slowness of action. It is to be hoped that the new members, with these vigorous acts supporting them, will remove this reproach, and bring the whole Poor-law administration of the State into a condition worthy of our humanity and civilization.

Bellevue and the Tombs.

By the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, Mayor HAVEMEYER, Controller GREEN, and President VANCE constitute a commission "to locate and erect a suitable building to be used as a City Prison and Bridewell in the place and stead of the building now used and occupied for that purpose." The law is mandatory in its terms, and we may, therefore, conclude that in the near future we will have a prison adequate to the wants of the City and not repugnant to the enlightment of the age. It is true that if the time given by the law for each of the various preliminary steps is fully consumed the reform will be greatly delayed. Ninety days are allowed the Commissioners to select the site and forty days additional to petition the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners of appraisal. Notice of such appointment must be published three weeks, and three months may be taken for making up and filing the awards for the property taken. Thirty days must elapse after the confirmation of these awards by the Supreme Court before the title of the property taken is vested in the City, so that nearly a year can be consumed before even a beginning of the work of building the prison. Happily, the site is already determined, and the work can be pushed rapidly. Whether this will be done depends on the Commissioners themselves.

But it is possible for the Commissioners to commence work upon the edifice within three months, by the simple expedient of avoiding all vexatious proceedings and extraordinary expenditures by taking ground already belonging to the City. The opportunity is presented them in the site of Bellevue Hospital for rendering this great service to the public. The buildings now upon the ground are a disgrace to our civilization when devoted to hospital purposes, and it is certain that the Charity Commissioners in a few years will be compelled to abandon them. Medical science has condemned such destructive methods as the crowding of 600 patients under one roof, however ample, and the City must speedily adopt the more enlightened system of small district hospitals in various parts of the City for acute and accident cases, with one of moderate capacity for convalescents on one of the islands. The condition of affairs yesterday at Bellevue Hospital was entirely normal, yet of some 600 sick within the walls at least seventy-five per cent. were convalescents, who should be removed to more suitable quarters. These facts are not creditable to the City, but it is not nearly so disgraceful as the frightful mortality which attends surgical cases because of the hospital poisons with which the building is impregnated. The City must, for its own good name, abandon this segregation of misery, and resort to what is known as the "pavilion" system. Not even to afford the opportunity for clinical teaching in the Medical College, which has fastened itself upon Bellevue, can the reproach of this hospital be long endured.

As the site must, therefore, soon be devoted to other uses, the Prison Commissioners should, without delay, "select and designate" it as the land required for the new prison. Being nearly 500 feet square, with opportunity for reclaiming 300 feet more from the river by filling in, as occasion may require, the area is ample for all the possible needs of the City in the future. The property in the neighborhood is of a character that cannot be injured by the proximity of a prison, and the site is equally accessible from all parts of the City with any other that can be chosen. It already belongs to the City, and as it is evident the cost of ground, if purchased, would be the chief item of expense, economy alone demands that it shall be taken for this purpose. No argument of consequence against its selection has been advanced, nor can any be presented. In any case the prison must go up town, and upon the East River waterfront, so that the objection to this choice because of its remoteness from the civil courts has no weight. Full two blocks of ground will be required for the buildings the law directs to be erected; and if any one stops to reflect what this area covered with houses, as would necessarily be the case, would cost, it is plain at once that such a purchase would be wholly inexcusable so long as the Bellevue property is available.

It is possible that the Commissioners will conclude that the buildings now upon the ground should be torn down, and the prison, with the court-rooms called for by the law, built entirely new. But this would be the case on any purchased site, and the expense of the undertaking would still be greatly diminished. The Bellevue Hospital buildings, with the exception of one wing, were erected nearly half a century ago, and are not in any respect in consonance with the necessities of the present day. The alterations which would be required would be extensive, and would result, after all, in a prison which would not be entirely a credit to the City. The Commissioners will, perhaps, better serve the public interests by building from the foundation, on entirely new plans, and thus secure a prison that will be the ornament and pride of the City. By taking the Bellevue site they can secure such a structure, without laying additional burdens upon our tax-payers, as the Tombs property, by proper management, can be sold for enough to cover the cost of the new edifice. It will be seen from our local report that Mr. VANCE, one of the Commissioners, is heartily in favor of taking the Bellevue site, and we do not doubt that, when his colleagues come to examine the question, they will agree with him. We hope they will speedily investigate the matter, in order that this great reform may not be needlessly delayed.

Pity the Poor Millionaires.

The numerous evidences of the growing poverty of Mr. VANDERBILT have been frequently alluded to in these columns. We have permitted correspondents to very freely expatiate on this theme, and we have in a variety of ways explained the origin and pointed out the significance of the hitherto unsuspected impecuniosity of the Commodore. We mention the fact with sincere regret that the needy condition of Mr. VANDERBILT is much more serious than we had any idea of. We had until very recently supposed that the poverty of the railroad king merely acted as a drag upon such considerable items of expenditure as furnishing cars enough to satisfy the needs of the traveling public, or in making the cars which are furnished decent in their internal fittings and water-tight in their external joints and seams. Even the absence of proper precautions against fatal accidents in the neighborhood of the Forty-second-street Depot was accepted by us as the natural result of a depleniished treasury and of the fear of dying in want not unusual in the declining years of men of the Vanderbilt type. But we were not prepared for the discovery that the Commodore's poverty was so extreme as to compel him to economize in the matter of newspaper advertising. Even our darkest anticipations, therefore, did not prevent us from being painfully shocked when the announcement was recently conveyed to us that the Hudson River and Central Railroad Corporation would be compelled to cease advertising in THE TIMES. We were aware that the rates charged by THE TIMES for this class of advertising were very considerably below those of its contemporaries. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that, in reducing this department of its expenditures, an impecunious concern like the Central Railroad should begin with us. But it was calculated to give us pause in our warfare against the policy of watering stocks, of cheating the people out of proper accommodation, and of charging exorbitant freight-rates, to find such conclusive evidence that these tricks had only made Mr. VANDERBILT the poorer.

Our first impulse was to start a subscription list; to improvise a decayed millionaires' fund, as a companion to the Poor Children's Fund. But it did occur to us that Mr. VANDERBILT might have intended the withdrawal of his advertisement to be an evidence not of poverty but of spite. We have had, in the not very remote past, reminders that the Commodore is not so pachydermatous as he is reputed to be. Whatever be the thickness of his moral cuticle, our criticisms have pierced it before, and we thought it just possible that the "stop my advertisement!" move was a squirming confession that we had pierced it again. We were rather confirmed in this belief by the fact that a meaner and baser reproduction of VANDERBILT took occasion, a few days later, to follow his example. The Long Island Railroad has also done us the honor of withdrawing its advertisement from our columns. Now, we don't think that this springs from poverty. In spite of the filthy and rotten cars, the decaying station-sheds and generally beggarly appearance of things on that line, we adhere to the general belief that it makes money. Its ordinary stockholders, as we understand, get nothing out of the concern, and it is reasonable to assume that the CHARLICK and HAVEMEYER families find the road a pretty good thing. In attacking the Mayor and his amiable Police Commissioner, we rashly forgot the terrible punishment they could inflict on us by withdrawing the advertisement of the Long Island Railroad. It may be a surprise to Messrs. VANDERBILT and CHARLICK that THE TIMES still lives after the summary withdrawal of their invaluable support. The fact is so, nevertheless, and it need hardly surprise our benevolent friends if THE TIMES persist in surviving them. We wish it could be said with equal certainty that we should outlive also the consequences of their offenses against society and the State.

Latest from Japan.

The "Land of the Rising Sun" is marching toward civilization, in our modern and Western sense, with strides that suggest no historic parallel. Hardly is the ink dry which records a fresh token of this progress when some new and striking proof of it is sent by post or flashed by wire. It was said that, displeased by their experience of the Paris Exposition, in 1867, the Japanese would send no contributions to the Vienna Fair of 1873. As regards the former, they certainly had some reason to complain; and it speaks well for both their cosmopolitan spirit and their national sagacity that the Government of the Mikado should have refused to be influenced by this recollection. They have, in fact, sent unexpectedly large contributions, and they have further signalized the occasion by dispatching to Europe a commission of no fewer than fifty members to observe and report on the present condition there of the useful arts and the progress of society. The Austrian Press congratulates its readers that these steps have been taken through the instrumentality of Herr VON LALICE, the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident at the Japanese Court, and we have no doubt of that gentleman's zeal and good offices in the matter; but the action of the Mikado's Government is substantially attributable to their own vigorous, intelligent, and liberal spirit, and as such to be recognized and applauded.

In all great national movements, however, there are certain attendant reactions, and it would be strange indeed if the astonishing advance lately made by Japan were entirely unaccompanied by some such incidental drawbacks. While beginning an epoch of international generosity and enterprise, that cannot be too highly extolled, the Japanese Government, by what looks like fantastic perversity, has instituted a number of internal regulations of the most vexatious and obstructive character. Some of these are of the nature of sumptuary laws, and are likely to be highly offensive to national prejudices. At the same time, they are obviously planned with reference to other innovations or improvements from without, and thus the latter themselves may be peculiarly obnoxious. It cannot be expected that the mass of the Japanese people should be as wise and far-sighted as their rulers; and a revolt against the "Young Japan," or Progressive School, is a possibility which the Conservatives will be likely to urge to consummation if many such weapons as these are put into their hands. A recital of some of the new regulations will serve to show their universal application, and the risks their enforcement may entail. All who have been in Japan will recollect that useful and almost omnipresent domestic article—the mat. Mats cover floors, tables, beds, sometimes chairs, occasionally canopies, and serve, moreover, as a standard of measurement for various comprehensive purposes. Now, an edict has been promulgated forbidding the use of mats for any purpose, or on any pretext whatever; and the trouble and discomfort thus occasioned may easily be imagined. So sweeping a regulation—the object of which seems to be to discourage indolent and self-indulgent habits, but which is surely rather Spartan in its comprehensive prohibition—is unlikely to make a Government popular. But the authorities did not stop here. A proclamation soon after appeared abolishing the use of rice—the staple, national diet—and commanding everybody hereafter to substitute bread. The theory of this is, we suppose, like the other, to improve the national physique. It has been discovered that the Japanese, in common with nearly all the Mongol races, are smaller and lighter than the Caucasians, and the powers that be feel bound to begin rectifying the matter, so far as they can, without delay.

Nor are these the only fanciful looking devices the Government have enforced. They have put forth, in swift succession, an enactment by which men are ordered to cut off the tuft of hair which is, or has been, universally worn on the crown of the head—a rule almost as critical, one would say, as an order for Sepoys to eat rations of pork; another forbidding women to employ professional hair-dressers; another prohibiting boys from flying kites; and another, which some ladies would think not the poorest sign of advancing civilization, making smoking in towns a punishable offense. It is said that the people have quietly submitted to all these vexations and humiliating decrees, and late experience of events in Japan certainly discourages the application of any usual precedents with the hope of tracing probable consequences. But it is nevertheless impossible to avoid the persuasion that such regulations will sooner or later give a great deal of trouble, and that of the sort most adverse to the good ends they are intended to subserve. The Japanese rulers are very clever, but they are apparently not clever enough to avoid the danger of governing too much. Even Japanese nature, we may be sure, is human nature, and sooner or later will respond to its dictates. It is in the highest degree improbable that the habits and traditions of centuries can be changed in a breath, or by the stroke of a pen, without producing a vast deal of uneasiness and resentment which may be smothered for a time, but will be likely to gain strength and purpose by lying dormant. The reversal of Japanese policy, especially that with foreign powers, and a reaction to the Chinese exclusiveness and narrowness of the past, would be a grave calamity to civilization: but nothing less than this is threatened by a line of internal government which, excellent as may be its intention, is of a type which, outside of Japan, has from time immemorial invariably promoted the defeat and overthrow of the rulers who have adopted it.

Bathing.

The hot weather having definitely arrived, and showing every evidence of an intention to make a prolonged stay, the pursuit of bodily coolness becomes the aim of every intelligent person. The majority of men are wholly given over to gross delusions concerning this matter. There is the delusion that claret, not to speak of stronger liquids, is the proper thing to drink in hot weather. Now, inasmuch as alcohol hastens the process of combustion, and increases the heat of the body, to drink iced claret in order to cool the system is about as sensible as it would be to place a few pounds of ice on a hot stove, and sit by it until the ice should melt away. As a rule, eating or drinking anything whatever has a tendency to increase the bodily temperature; though, of course, there is a great difference in the heating form of different articles of diet. The less one eats or drinks the cooler he will be, and it is hardly necessary to remark that were this process carried to a fatal extreme the coolness of the corpses resulting therefrom would be additional proof of the soundness of the theory. Not to dwell upon the irrational means by which men who are anxious to become cool only succeed in rendering their condition warmer than it would otherwise be, let us speak of the true source by which a rising thermometer may be successfully defied. The bath, in its various forms, is the sovereign defense against excessive heat. There is the bath taken by the small boy at the riverside, the efficacy of which is shown by the success with which the bather subsequently defies the intense heat of the sun's rays as they fall directly upon the shadeless piers. Better than the river bath is the surf bath, which is usually succeeded by subsequent resting under shady arbors, by which its cooling effect is made to last for several hours. The sponge-bath is better than no bath at all, but it is attended with difficulties which nullify to some extent its good effects. The strain upon the intellect involved in the effort not to sprinkle water upon the carpet, and the excitement consequent upon the perpetual search for the soap, which eventually loses itself and evades recapture with aggravating slipperiness, seldom fail to quicken the pulse of the person attempting a sponge-bath to such an extent as to render the bath of but slight efficacy as a cooling process. But above and beyond all other baths, antagonists of Summer heat, are those admirable inventions, the Turkish and the Russian baths.

Every one knows that in the former, hot air, and in the latter, hot vapor, are the agents employed to produce the profuse perspiration which is the distinguishing feature of these baths. By their action the temperature of the body is rapidly lowered, and the subsequent processes of the bath being wholly devoid of all possible fatigues tend to keep the body in the cool condition in which the bather emerges from the hands of the shampooer. One of these baths, taken at the end of the day, insures a cool and comfortable night; or, if taken at midday, enables the bather to endure with something like contentment the heat of the hottest July afternoon. Like other blessings, however, they can be indulged in to excess. A too frequent repetition of the Turkish or Russian bath has a perceptibly weakening effect, and there are certain diseased conditions in which even the moderate use of either is fraught with danger. A person in ordinary health, however, can find no luxury that is to be compared with the cooling and invigorating bath which he receives in a perfectly-managed bath-house, conducted upon either the hot-air or the hot-vapor systems; and in the hot weather which we must anticipate for the next three months, the secret of almost perpetual coolness will be found only in the intelligent use of the Oriental bath.

MINOR TOPICS.

Several contributions to the Poor Children's Fund have already been published. We shall begin making acknowledgments on Saturday, when an outline of the arrangements for the Summer will also be given.

This graceful and delicate charity which, under the name of the Flower Mission, does so much to relieve the sickness and suffering of the City through the Summer months, has received its operations for the present year. As we have before explained, it consists of an informal association of young ladies from the various churches, without distinction of creed, who devote a portion of their leisure to making up little nosegays, which they distribute personally, from time to time, among the patients in the different hospitals. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the excellence of this enterprise, or the comfort which it is the means of conferring at a very moderate expense. Of course the proper execution of the design demands a constant supply of flowers, for which the ladies of the mission depend almost entirely on voluntary contributions. Heretofore their appeals have been most generously responded to as well by private individuals as by the principal florists, and we trust will meet as cordial a recognition during the coming Summer. Every Monday, between 10 and 1 in the morning, the ladies meet in the Sunday-school room of All Souls' Church, No. 229 Fourth-avenue, where contributions should be directed. Westcott's Express, we are informed, will deliver packages to the mission free, and contributions of florists will be sent for on notification.

There is to be a Government investigation into the circumstances of the desertion by the *Polaris* of Capt. TYSON and his party, the result of which will be made public, although the investigation itself will be conducted without publicity. Without assuming that either Capt. TYSON'S men were mutineers, or that Capt. BUDDINGTON coolly deserted them, both of which theories have been advocated by hasty writers, there is enough that is strange and difficult of belief in the story of the rescued men to render an investigation necessary. There is little doubt that the truth of the matter can be easily made to appear. Two or three confederates might agree on a coherent lie, but that a score or so of men and women can successfully palm off a concocted falsehood is hardly possible.

According to a speaker at a recent meeting in Chicago, there is no reason why that city, "from its location, may not command the mineral trade of the West, and, through an effort on the part of its public-spirited men, become as great a market for iron, silver, and lead as it is now for lumber, grain, and cattle." That this opinion was shared by a number of influential capitalists, was demonstrated by the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee of twenty-one to open subscription-books for the establishment of an extensive silver-smelting and refining works—no subscriptions to be binding until stock has been applied for to the extent of $200,000. Ex-Gov. BROSS, who was present on the occasion, declared his belief in their ability to procure all the ore taken from the mines in the several States and Territories west of Chicago, a great deal of which is now sent abroad to be smelted. The fact that the establishment of smelting-works and a mineral market at St. Louis had been seriously talked of, has, as may be supposed, given an interest to this movement which it would otherwise not have so quickly excited. This is the first evidence of a renewal of the old spirit of rivalry between the two cities.

At the next session of the Canadian Parliament it is understood that an effort will be made to have a law passed to prohibit the carrying of pistols by civilians, unless under circumstances that shall be deemed sufficient to warrant a local magistrate in granting a permit. The accidental shooting of a young man on board a steam-boat, a short time since, has been the means of bringing this subject into prominent notice. At present, the smallest boy in the Dominion may purchase a pistol, and carry it in his breeches pocket without having to fear in case his possession of it may become known to the police. The gentleman who proposes to introduce the bill referred to, should not neglect to insert a clause to regulate the sale of fire-arms. When the gun-smiths, as well here as in Canada, are prevented, under a severe penalty, from selling pistols to persons without a special permit from a police inspector or magistrate, then, and not till then, shall there be an end to the slaughter by "accident" that occurs in both countries nearly every day.

There is pretty good reason to believe that the high death-rate of Newark, N. J., last year was due, in a great measure, to the neglect of the officials charged with the care of the public health. Taking into consideration the extent of the population, and the facilities afforded for a strict enforcement of sanitary laws, the exhibit was rather startling. Small-pox patients, to say the least, have been treated in a very unwise manner. There was an attempt at complete isolation, but it was of such a one-sided nature that the disease was readily communicated from house to house. The Newark *Journal* is authority for the statement that small-pox is on the increase just now—as many as twenty cases having been reported from one ward. The law declares that "small-pox signs" must be placed in front of houses where the disease prevails, but it appears that the residents, in spite of that fact, place them at the rear, so as not to unnecessarily alarm pedestrians. It is also stated that children living in infected houses are permitted to attend the public schools. A large proportion of the residents of Newark do business in New-York, and in case the small-pox became epidemic in the former city, with the constant traffic, it would not be easy to keep it away from this City. The Newark authorities should lose no time in having this matter attended to.

The prosecution in the trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury, are endeavoring to show that he is ARTHUR ORTON, the Wapping butcher. Recently they succeeded in bringing several important witnesses from South America and Australia, among whom was a wife of an Irish physician in whose house ORTON formerly lived, another woman whose brother married ORTON'S sister, and who had known him in Australia, and an Australian farmer who had been well acquainted with ORTON for nine or ten years. All these witnesses identified the claimant as ARTHUR ORTON, and it is difficult to see how this direct and positive testimony is to be overcome.

President Grant.

The President has postponed his departure for Long Branch un til Friday

YALE.

Inauguration of Sheffield Hall, the Last Gift to Yale College.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

North Sheffield Hall, the last gift to Yale College of Hon. Joseph E. Sheffield, was formally opened to-day. The audience present was a very large one, and, considering the character of the occasion, was very noticeable for the number of distinguished persons present, comprising many members of the State Legislature and several Governors. Preliminary to the exercises in the lecture-room, the building was informally inspected by the assembled company, the Professors of the school acting as cicerones. The lecture-room was crowded beyond its capacity. Prof. Brush, on behalf of Mr. Sheffield, presented the building to President Porter, the representative of Yale College, and asked that it be called North Sheffield Hall. President Porter briefly acknowledged the gift, and disclaimed on the part of the Academical Department any jealousy of the S. S. S. Several other speakers then followed. Gov. Ingersoll spoke of the relations of the school to the State, and Dr. Woolsey spoke of the hard work and self-denial of the Professors of the school, whose labors have made it what it is. Speeches were also made by ex-Govs. Jewell and Hawley, Senator Buckingham, and Charlton G. Lewis, of the Boston Post. At the beginning of the academic year, Messrs. Wheeler, Whitney, and Lounsbury were appointed a committee to report on the subject of Latin so far as it concerned education in the S. S. S. This committee reports that Latin ought to be a requisite for admission to the school, and that the amount should, in the future, be rather increased than diminished. At present all that is required is the essential facts of the grammar and the ability to read and construe any one Latin author. The total number of students is 201; of freshmen, 80. From the annual report we learn that besides Gen. F. A. Walker, Vice Prof. Gilman, Prof. A. S. Wheeler, of Cornell, and Messrs. Jules Luquiens and John R. Clark have been added to the Faculty of the school. The school has received from Mr. John J. Crook, of New-York City, $1,000, and from the class of 1871, $570. Twenty-six thousand dollars have also been subscribed toward a fund for a professorship. The heirs of N. A. Bacon, Esq., have also presented a valuable collection of scientific works.

The Architect of the new building is Mr. J. C. Cady, of New-York. It occupies a lot on Prospect-street, about 200 feet north of the old building. Its plan is rectangular, and it has substantially five stories. The main walls are of red brick, with white fire-brick and blue-stone brick in band courses, and trimmings of blue stone. The only exterior ornamental work is the front porch, built of a light-colored Amherst (Ohio) stone. On the first story is a lecture-room, seating 450 persons, and four recitation-rooms. The second and third stories are divided alike—two large rooms over the lecture-room on the first floor, and four recitation-rooms in the front of the building. In the fourth story is one large room and eleven small ones for dormitories, &c. The interior finish throughout is yellow pine, coated with oil and shellac, and trimmed with pine, ash, and black walnut. The total cost of the building and fittings is $110,000.

Pensions for Deceased Officers' Families.

When an officer, as Gen. Canby, in the United States service is cut off by war, or sickness contracted in the discharge of his duty, the fact becomes unpleasantly conspicuous that an adequate provision for those he leaves behind him is not secured. This is an anomaly which should be corrected, and, with such a very small army as is happily requisite here, the correction would cost comparatively but a mere trifle. The armies of all other nations have pensions for widows and orphans—none of them too liberal—in some narrow, but enough to fend off the grim wolf, which has no right to raven on the wards of a nation. In Germany, where economy, not to say shabbiness, reigns, the matter is fixed by officers being obliged to deposit certain moneys before marriage to guarantee the State against being charged with the maintenance of their relicts; and in India, where the most liberal scale exists, there is a similar system, officers contributing at their marriage and at the birth of each child to the various military, civil, and medical funds, which are, however, supplemented by the State with the same pensions paid for the home service, and by Lord Clive's fund, so that, altogether, a widow is not so very badly off. A lady whose husband was of the same rank as Gen. Canby, in the Indian army, enjoys $5, gold, a day for life; each daughter $30, gold, a month for life, till married, receiving the same on widowhood till the second marriage, when it is stopped altogether. Each son gets the same till of age. Now, as people in India live somewhat luxuriously, necessarily from the climate, keeping carriages, saddle-horses, troops of servants, &c., it is obvious that these have all to be dropped; but still in England, where they of course retire, despite the recent alarming rise of provisions and all other necessaries of life, these pensions are in fact a modest competency, and enable the possessors to keep their footing in society. This plan could and should be adopted here. The pay in the United States, while the largest known, (except in the exceptional East,) is fixed, and people with fixed incomes, mixing in the best society, leading a life of elegant leisure, can't save much. We cannot expect our officers to be celibates, nor should we undervalue the hereditary valor which is inspired by the memory of ancestral glories, nor should we allow an officer's career to be clouded by the sickly thought of what would become of his loved ones were he removed. The carking care of money matters should be eliminated from the thoughts of the man whose fortune is his sword and honor. Some may be born rich, some may marry rich, but that doesn't affect the argument. The great majority have very little beside their pay, and if they were millionaires it does not make it the less the nation's duty to properly care for them and theirs. There is another standpoint to view this question from. If we expect officers to be sufficiently wealthy to provide for their families without the nation's contributing its just quota, we might as well expect them to serve for nothing, or even to buy their commissions, and encourage an hereditary military aristocracy, a caste of money-bags. The purchase system has been lately abolished in England. Junkerism is in disfavor in Germany. We of all people can afford to be liberal and frown on such antiquated tomfoolery.

The Case of Gov. Baxter, of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The Attorney General concluded his argument in the *quo warranto* case against the Governor this morning. This evening the court met, and four of the Judges decided that the Court had no jurisdiction, Chief Justice McClure dissenting. The decision of the Court was received with the greatest satisfaction, and there was general rejoicing to-night. This is considered the end of all the trouble, and hereafter Gov. Baxter will be regarded as Governor without a show of opposition.

Board of Education—Estimates for the Current Year.

The Board of Education held a special meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair. The Finance Committee presented a report upon the estimates demanded for the support of the schools for the year 1873, which, in substance, is as follows: For salaries of teachers in ward schools, $2,100,000; salaries of janitors, $107,000; salaries of teachers and janitors in Normal College and schools, $82,000; salaries of janitors and teachers in evening schools, $90,000; salaries of teachers and janitors in colored schools, $47,000; salaries of superintendents, clerks, engineers, &c., $86,000; books, maps, &c., $195,000; fuel for all the schools, $96,000; gas, $30,000; incidental expenses and repairs to ward schools, $38,000; same for Normal College, $12,000; incidental expenses of the board, $25,000; materials, &c., through the shop, $2,500; rent of school premises, $45,000; pianos and repairs, $8,000; special for Normal College, $700; corporate schools, $96,295; furniture, fitting up, &c., of the various school buildings, $98,462; repairs and alterations to buildings, $125,000; repairs, &c., to heating apparatus, $60,000; repairs to furniture, $30,000. Total, $3,321,047. The report was adopted, and the board, after transacting some routine business, adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Ohio Democratic paper denies that Hon. William P. Groesbeck is, or will be, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State.

An Irishman in Bridgeport, Conn., who was told that his employer's store had burned down, exclaimed, "Well, I can't see how that can be, when I have the key in my pocket."

Oregon papers note that most of the immigrants into that State now come from what they call the Western Atlantic States, principally Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Pierre Berger, of San Francisco, has been allowed to change his name to Pierre Bernard Berger, for the reason that he has a brother of the same name as that he originally held. Names, apparently, ran short in that family.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, and the *Advertiser*, of the same city, have been united, and the paper hereafter will be known as the *Advertiser & Republican*. The *Republican* is an old journal, and has done good service in its field in the past.

A good Maine farmer, who sold a load of hay in Lewiston the other day, became convinced, on reaching home and thinking it over, that the load could not have weighed as much as represented, and so the next day he drove into town again, and insisted that his customer should receive back $4, for he was "sure there must be a mistake somewhere."

The question of the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad has at last been definitely settled in favor of Omaha, Neb., and President Clark has directed Superintendent Sickles to proceed, without delay, to complete the plans for the depot and general offices at that point, assuring him that the decision will not be changed.

Two convicts in the California State Prison made an ingenious attempt to escape recently. They stowed themselves away in a box of spokes, and had the box so arranged that when they were landed on the wharf in San Francisco they could open one end and crawl out. But, unhappily for them, one of the deck-hands on the boat stood up the box, so that they were placed heads down, and one of them was forced to cry out, to the astonishment of the workmen, "this box don't stand right." This, by the way, is the first box of spokes that ever spoke.

A notable will, in some respects, was that left by the late Dudley P. Rogers, of Salem, Mass. First he bequeathed $15,000 to the "Salem Fraternity," the income to be used in providing such innocent amusements as its officers "may consider best calculated to attract and draw from the streets of Salem the young men and women who have no place to turn to in the evening for amusement but the streets." Then the sum of $5,000 was left in trust, its income to be devoted to the support of certain favorite animals of his as long as they live, and at their death to be added to the other fund.

Speaking of the selection of Rev. Dr. Paddock as Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, the Boston *Traveller* says: "To the High Churchmen, who crave 'candles and the confessional,' it is disappointing, and one rector has been heard to exhort his flock to 'bow in humble submission to the will of Heaven under this great affliction.' On the contrary, it has transpired that the Low Churchmen combined on Dr. Paddock as a moderately High Churchman, in utter despair of electing one of their own wing of the Church. The Broad Churchman, represented in this diocese by only five clergymen, (though many of the most cultivated of the laity adhere to the school of which Dean Stanley may be considered the head,) were too few in number to materially affect the result."

The Police Surgeon Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial this morning in your journal, I notice that you award a large amount of praise to the Police Commissioners for the reforms (?) they are introducing. There is some merit in their action, but not as much as you might imagine at first sight. It is well enough to reduce the large staff of telegraph operators, to modify the sinecure of an architect, or curtail the large salary of a clerk. This on the face looks like reform; but the action with regard to the surgical department of the force shows behind it a "woolly-headed Fifteenth Amendment." The cost of the surgical department, as constituted by the charter, would be, for twenty-two surgeons, the sum of $49,500. Adding to this stationery, bandages, &c., the whole cost will not exceed $50,000. Let us see what the cost will be under the new dispensation. The surgeons will receive $3 for every visit to policemen, $4 for every station-house call, and $5 for every night call. The number of visits annually paid by the surgeons of the department, counting visits of every description, has averaged heretofore about 25,000. Now, allowing only the smallest fee ($3) for each of these visits, we find the annual expense will be $75,000. To this you must add $6,750, the salary of the three surgeons at head-quarters, and the salary will probably be higher than heretofore. Thus the expense under the Reform dispensation will be certainly $81,750—or $30,600 more than now.

It stands to reason, also, that where surgeons are paid by the visit they will be likely to pay more visits than if the sum-total of visits was paid by contract.

Arrangements will probably be made between surgeons and captains and others, so that every case of trifling injury will take $4 from the Corporation. There is little doubt but that (considering these facts) the expense of the surgical department will amount to fully $100,000, a tremendous sum, and a noble result of economical administration. There are other objections to the new surgical arrangement. A path is laid bare for the malingerers of the force to travel in. Where there are so many doctors, and no centred responsibility, it will be an easy matter for members of the force to attend the Summer picnics and Fall target excursions. A slight feigned diarrhœa or colic will do the business, when assisted by a dollar or two to the doctor. Reports of "sick time" to the number of 108 will have to be handed in to the Central Office every month, and the rate of pay during the time of sickness will be decided by 108 irresponsible doctors. Three surgeons at the Central Office cannot cover the whole of Manhattan Island and prevent fraud, even if they had special locomotives for their use. There is more likelihood that collusion should exist among the three surgeons at Central Office than when there is a change in the Examining Board every week. Applicants knowing that three surgeons, and the same three, will always examine, will bester them with entreaties to pass them, and back their entreaties substantially. When a separate trio examines each week, the applicants do not know the examiners, and are not so likely to use gentle persuaders.

The discipline of the force will be deteriorated as captains will have small control of their men. If a patrolman is caught imbibing in a corner-store when he should be on duty, an irresponsible surgeon may permit him to have taken the stimulant for an attack of colic or some similar ailment.

An intoxicated patrolman may be said to be affected by the heat, and if found insensible on his post from liquor, may have fainted from hard work or beat, or have a coma, due to any cause but the right one.

Sickness due to immoral conduct may be concealed when it is a pecuniary object to do so, and no penalty prescribed.

Can perfect morality and rectitude exist in every one of the 108 surgeons?

And what will the wards or the precincts do when there are no doctors or only one? The First Precinct has one regular physician, the Second Precinct has not one, the Third has one, the Twenty-seventh two or three. What is the meaning of this grand reform? What will be its termination? Born and cradled in imbecility and incompetency, its life will be that of a single noon.

AN OLD POLICE SURGEON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

Sinking of the Steamer Mary E. Forsythe.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—Private dispatches state that the steamer Mary E. Forsythe, bound from Cairo to Pensacola, sunk yesterday in Bayou Beloxi, Gulf of Mexico. No lives were lost. The steamer was loaded with Government stores from Mound City. She was owned by Capt. Hambleton, of St. Louis, and valued at $18,000. She was partly insured here.

AQUATICS.

The First Race of the Season on the Hudson—Poor Sport Shown.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Wednesday, June 4, 1873.

The first boat race on the Hudson this season occurred to-day on Maghagh Lake, near Verplanck's Point. The time announced for the boats to start was 3 P. M., but long before that hour some 1,500 or 2,000 persons had assembled to witness the sport. The lake is about a half mile in length, and the course was over that distance twice, the boats to turn around an island at the north end. The first race was for $100, none but single-scull shells allowed to enter. The contestants were James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, and Gilbert Ward, of Sing Sing, brother of Josh Ward. These two were pitted against each other last Fall, when Ten Eyck beat Ward easily. To-day Ten Eyck rowed in a thirty-four pound boat, and Ward's boat weighed thirty-seven pounds. When they got the word Ten Eyck rushed to the front, but 500 yards from the judges' boat Ward lapped him, when they had it side by side for a short distance. Ten Eyck, however, pulled a tremendous stroke, and soon shot to the head again, and from that time out it was literally no race at all, as Ten Eyck had everything his own way. He won easily in 20 minutes and 12 seconds, Ward coming in one minute behind. Ten Eyck was cheered lustily, and bore his honors meekly.

The next was to be a double-scull race over the same course in working-boats. The contestants were Daniel and Gilbert Ward in one boat, and Jimmy Ten Eyck and James Torpey in the other, for a purse of $80. When the boats got into line for the word Ten Eyck claimed that the Ward boat weighed less than 140 pounds, which was against the rules of the race. The Ward boys in answer denied the assertion, but Ten Eyck would not row. This created general dissatisfaction, when finally the judges, Wm. Hudson and Ellis Ward, informed the rowers that they should give them the word and they could do as they had a mind to. Ten Eyck still refused to row, when the two Wards pulled over the course, and the judges awarded them the first prize of $60. A man named Fuller, who followed them in a working-boat, was allowed $20. The entire affair was a most miserable failure. The first race did not amount to anything, because Ward was nowhere, and there was no second race that could be called such. The people generally were disgusted, and tried to amuse themselves with dancing in a grove near by to the music of the Peekskill Band. Those who could not dance ate pea-nuts and candy, and gulped down spruce-beer and then lemonade. There was not enough money bet on the race to pay the salary of an inspector of election. It was a dingy, discouraging opening of the aquatic season. We trust it will not be repeated.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, June 4.—FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:38, $700 to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third.

SUMMARY.

Carpenter's g. g. Billy Platter	2	1	1	1
G. P. Carpenter's g. g. Marshall	1	2	2	3
Smith's b. g. Horace Greeley	3	2	5	2
Bigley's br. m. Lady Wentworth	6	5	3	4
Roden's b. g. Penobscot	4	4	4	5
Webber's b. g. Honest Brook	5	6	dr.	
Carroll's s. m. Highland Maid	7	dis.		

Time—2:34, 2:33½, 2:31½, 2:34½.

In the pools Highland Maid was the favorite, selling for 60; Billy Platter, 29; Penobscot, 15; the field, 25.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $1,500; for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, and $200 to the third.

SUMMARY.

Duerer's br. g. Joker	1	1	2	1
Roeboro's b. g. Hol. Tirrell	6	2	1	2
Lovett's br. g. Young Bruno	2	4	3	3
Carroll's b. g. Ben. Starr	4	3	4	7
Mace's b. m. Lady Ross	3	7	6	5
Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	5	8	5	6
Bowen's s. g. Joe Hooker	7	5	7	8
Brown's br. m. Factory Girl	dis.			

Time—2:30½, 2:31½, 2:28¼, 2:29¼.

Before the start Young Bruno was the favorite, Joker the second choice, and the balance in the field.

The races were well attended, and the sport was excellent.

Trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

Two excellent contests were witnessed at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday, the first of which was a match for $250 between the bay gelding Clothespin, and the bay gelding Slippery Dick, to wagons, the latter carrying catch weight. The race was a most exciting one, and five heats were trotted before victory could be claimed for Clothespin, who was the favorite throughout the race. The second affair was a match for $400, between the pacer Romance in harness, and the gr. g. Jack Draper to wagon, which was won by the pacer in three straight heats.

SUMMARIES.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Wednesday, June 4.—Match for $250; mile heats; best three in five; to wagons.

J. Feck's b. g. Clothespin	1	2	2	1
W. S. Thom's b. g. Slippery Dick	2	1	1	2

Time—2:39½, 2:38½, 2:47, 2:38, 2:39¼.

SAME DAY.—Match, $400; mile heats; best three in five.

W. S. Thom's b. g. Romance, pacer; in harness	1	1	1
J. H. Phillip's gr. g. Jack Draper; to wagon	2	2	2

Time—2:37½, 2:39, 2:42½.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A sweepstakes trot of $300 between Bellfounder to wagon, Tommy Dodd, and Belle of Georgia in harness, was announced for yesterday. The mare, however, did not put in an appearance, and the other two fought out the race, Bellefounder winning. He was the favorite, $20 to $6.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., June 4.—Sweepstakes $300; mile heats; three in five; owners to drive.

P. Marrin's br. h. Bellfounder, to wagon	1	1	1
J. Morris' b. g. Tommy Dodd, in harness	3	2	2
J. Baren's br. m. Belle of Georgia	dr.		

Time—2:53, 2:52, 2:48.

Seizure of Trotting Horses.

BOSTON, June 4.—Officer Moorehouse, of the customs secret service, visited Beacon Park yesterday, and seized two trotting horses, named Princess and Blue Bonnet, which were imported from Montreal upon an invoice in which they were undervalued.

Cricket—The St. George's Defeat the Manhattan Club.

A game of cricket was played yesterday on the grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, between the St. George's and Manhattan Clubs, of this City. Play commenced at about 12:30. The St. George's, having won the toss, went to the bat, Cashman and Jones going in. These two played for some time, and many good hits were made. The first wicket fell for thirty-six runs, after which Talbot went in and contributed four runs. Moeran then took the bat and earned the highest score of the day, thirty-five runs. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Cashman, b. Ronaldson	16	c. Rutty, b. Ronaldson	19
Jones, b. Ronaldson	25	c. McDugall, b. Kersley	4
Talbot, b. Ronaldson	4	c. Hosford, b. Tucker	3
Moeran, b Ronaldson	35	c. Substitute, b. Ronaldson	1
Robertson, b. Ronaldson	0	c. Tucker, b. Kersley	3
Sleigh, c. Hayward, b. Kersley	12	c. Cammell, b. Tucker	15
Bowman, not out	12	not out	2
Harrison, b. Ronaldson	0	b. Kersley	1
Mostyn, b. Ronaldson	0		0
Eyre, absent	0	b. Ronaldson	0
Wharton, absent	0		
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1	8	Byes, 3; wide, 1	8
Total	113	Total	51

Fall of Wickets. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
First inning..... 36 44 49 51 83 105 113 113—113
Second inning..... 2 10 13 14 15 43 47 51—51

MANHATTAN.

First Inning.

Hosford, b. Jones	26
Tucker, c. Moeran, b. Jones	1
McDougall, b. Jones	0
Rutty, run out	1
Kersley, b. Moeran	11
Ronaldson, c. Moeran, b. Cashman	3
Kistler, l. b. w., b. Moeran	3
Cammell, not out	1
O'Lowergan, b. Jones	0
Hayward, c. Hartman, b. Jones	1
Frater, c. substitute, b. Moeran	0
Byes, 8; leg-byes, 2; wides, 1	11
Total	62

Fall of Wickets. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th.
First inning..... 11 11 12 27 43 59 59 59 61 62—62

Umpires—Messrs. O. Smith and Vinton.
Time of Game—Six hours thirty minutes.

The return match between the St. George's and Staten Island Clubs will take place at Hoboken, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

A match will be played on July 4 between the Manhattan and Prospect Park Clubs, on the parade ground, Prospect Park.

Base-Ball—The Bostons Defeat the Resolutes.

The match game between the Boston and Resolute nines, of Boston and Elisabeth, took place at the Waverley, N. J., Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, resulting in an easy victory for the Boston nine by a score of 13 to 5. The game was well played throughout, being from the beginning, however, in favor of the Boston nine. The following is the score:

BOSTON NINE.	O.	R.	RESOLUTE NINE.	O.	R.
G. Wright, s. s	3	3	D. Allison, c	4	0
Boum, 2d b	0	4	Booth, r. f	1	0
Spaulding, p	5	1	Austin, c. f	5	0
Leonard, l. f	4	1	H. Campbell, p	3	2
White, c	1	1	A. Allison, l. f	2	1
O'Rourke, r. f	8	0	Clinton, 3d b	5	0
Manning, 1st b	3	0	Lourbin, 2d b	2	1
Schaefer, 3d b	4	1	Fleet, s. s	3	1
H. Wright, c. f	1	3	M. Campbell, 1st b	3	0
Total	27	13	Total	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	4	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	—13
Resolutes	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Umpire—Robert Ferguson, of the Atlantic Base-ball Club.
Scorers—J. D. E. Ritter and Mr. Allen.
Game called at 3:40 o'clock.
Time of game—Two hours.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Boyd is ordered to the steamer Fortune on the 14th inst.

The yacht Novice arrived at Barrington, N. S., on Monday, en route for Boston.

It is stated that Hon. Edward Kenny will succeed the late Mr. Howe as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Sir Francis Hincks was elected President of the City Bank of Montreal, and William Workman Vice President.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that retailers of cigars on railroad trains must pay the special tax of $5.

The extension of the Mississippi and Central Railroad to Milan, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, is completed.

The steamer M. A. Starr, on a trip to Yarmouth, N. S., on Tuesday, was dismasted in a gale, before reaching Lunenburg.

George Brown, of Halifax, N. S. has challenged Henry Coulter to row, at Springfield, Mass., for the championship of America.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal David Torrance was elected President, and George Stephens Vice President.

The Massachusetts Senate have substituted Mr. Carpenter's bill for State management of the Hoosac Tunnel by a vote of 16 to 16.

William Doran, aged nine years, was accidentally drowned in the river, near Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday night. The body has not been recovered.

Edward H. Conkling, a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe at Troy, on Tuesday afternoon.

The jury on the third trial of John Mara, at Columbus, Ohio, charged with the murder of Charles Thomas, in 1870, have brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

A man named Corry, a brick-maker, was cut to pieces by a late train, near Peekskill, Tuesday night. Nothing was left of him but a piece of his leg and a foot.

Patrick Brennan, a teamster, was thrown beneath the wheels of his wagon at Holyoke yesterday afternoon and broke his neck. He leaves a wife and five children.

Joseph Andrea, who stabbed Henry Smuits in Syracuse on March 15, in a quarrel over a game of cards, has been convicted of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Rockland County National Bank, of Nyack, was yesterday swindled by two $1,000 bogus bonds and a fraudulent check for a small amount. The swindler escaped.

Horace Venable, a negro, who murdered Mary Holmes two weeks since by knocking her into the canal at Richmond, Va., was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, at its meeting yesterday, voted to expel the homeopathic physicians, whose trial has been recently chronicled, there being one dissentient vote.

Jack Radley, an engineer on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, was murdered Tuesday at Hernando, Miss., by J. A. Salter, a road-master of the road, who was captured and imprisoned.

The United States steam-ship St. Mary's, Commander Harris, arrived at Fortress Monroe Tuesday night, from the Pacific coast, and twelve days from St. Thomas, where she last touched. All well.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a third dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Wallkill National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., making in all dividends of seventy-five per cent.

The Surgeon General has issued a circular requiring monthly reports to be made of the temperature, rainfall, and movements of the atmospheres at all medical stations where there is a thermometer and a rain-gauge.

A private dispatch received in Washington from Montgomery, Ala., says that Gov. Lewis, Republican, has appointed Robert C. Brickett, Democrat, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, vice Peck, resigned.

The British bark Monarch, of Liverpool, bound for Newcastle-on-Tyne, was wrecked on Sunday last off St. Andrew's Bar. The Captain and wife and first mate, and four seamen, were lost. The second mate and eight seamen were saved, and are now in Brunswick, Ga.

The balances in the United States Treasury yesterday, were: Currency, $6,061,878; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,430,000; coin, $76,482,731, including $30,719,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Robert L. Dudley, charged with receiving and disposing of checks, drafts, &c., stolen from the mails, was yesterday held in $10,000 bonds to await a requisition for his trial before the Western Pennsylvania District Court, within which jurisdiction the alleged crimes were committed.

The New-Hampshire Legislature convened yesterday and organized; the House, by electing James W. Emery, of Portsmouth, Speaker, and Samuel C. Clark, of Gilford, Clerk; the Senate, by electing David A. Ward, of Concord, President, and Luther Morrill, of Concord, Clerk.

The Harvard College class races on the Charles River on Tuesday, were won by the Juniors, the time being 21 minutes 17 seconds, and the distance three miles. The Sophomores were given the second place on a claim of foul, the Freshman boat having collided with theirs three times.

The judicial elections in Illinois, Monday, attracted very considerable attention and interest from all classes of people. The Chicago papers of Tuesday give incomplete returns, the *Inter-Ocean* saying: Mr. Schofield is elected Supreme Judge in the Second District by a large majority, while the returns indicate a spirited contest between Lawrence and Craig in the Fifth. Generally, throughout the circuits, wherever "farmers' candidates" have been distinctively nominated, they have been successful.

Prospects of the Papacy—Positions of the Powers of Europe.

The Papal organ, the *Voce della Verità*, of May 23, contains an article in reply to statements made by some Italian and foreign newspapers on the subject of the Conclave of Cardinals which will be held for the election of a successor to Pope Pius IX. The *Voce della Verità* says: "Foreign Powers never could claim as a right the power of excluding a candidate from election; this privilege was merely a concession made by the Cardinals in favor of some Catholic Sovereigns who protected the Church. At the present time this power belongs to no government, for all governments profess the principle of religious equality. In any case, non-Catholic governments will not have to be consulted, and very little heed will be given to any advice from the lame Republics of France and Spain. With regard to the possibility of a foreign Cardinal being elected, the article says: "The Pope must be an Italian, because every one likes to have at home a person who can speak the same language, and because the Pope is the Sovereign of a State whom the Italians themselves will certainly restore to him. There is a German Cardinal, but the unity of that country is sufficient to prevent him being chosen. Among the French Cardinals there are several very worthy men, but behind them there is Avignon to frighten us. The two illustrious Austrian Cardinals certainly do not dream of being elected to the Papacy, nor does their Government push forward their claims. The secret of all the noise which has been made about this matter is that the Italian Government would prefer to see a foreign Pope nominated in order to increase the difficulty of restoring the temporal power and to alienate from the Pontiff the sympathies of the Italians; but a Pope from the banks of the Spree, the Seine, the Danube, or the Thames would encounter enormous difficulties, and we ourselves, with the utmost good will, should be in danger of not understanding him, and of not being understood by him."

Suicides in the City.

Last night, Ellen Murphy, fifty years old, residing at No. 48 Beach-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. She was discovered in her room, and medical aid procured, which failed, however, to restore her to consciousness. Coroner Herrman was notified.

Hannah Enwrights, forty-six years old, of No. 639 Hudson-street, attempted suicide, yesterday evening, at her residence, by taking Paris green. Her condition, late last night, was so dangerous that Coroner Young was notified to take her ante-mortem statement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MISS ETHEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Sardou's drama of "Fernande" was last evening produced at the Union-square Theatre, with Miss Agnes Ethel in the titular rôle. The play and the performance of the principal artist were discussed at some length when both were first made known, and we can on that account dismiss them with a brief reference. Miss Ethel, we have to note, supplies quite as touching a picture of *Fernande* as that familiar some months ago, and her personation, too, has gained considerably in elaborateness. Last night, in the third act, and especially in the scene with *Clotilde*, there was something more than the pathos of Miss Ethel's voice to admire, and her look and gesture showed that she has made a great advance, in point of methods of expression, in her profession. Next in importance to Miss Ethel's work was that of Mrs. E. L. Davenport, who, as *Clotilde*, occasionally forgot the *convenances* of the modern drama, and entered the domain of tragedy, but whose acting was often free from exaggeration, and almost always intelligent and forcible. Mr. Harkins' very earnest labors in the third act merited the hearty applause which rewarded his share of the action at this stage, and which continued until the curtain was raised to disclose the tableau once more. And Mr. Claude Burroughs is to be credited with a clever sketch of *André*. Of the other performers there is not much to say. The company at the Union-square Theatre is numerous and efficient, but it is not yet equal to the task of representing types of the better class of society. When, however, a French Marquis wears a minstrel's pin while on his way to the hymeneal altar, there is little occasion to quote the old and honored motto: "Noblesse oblige." To the foregoing we must add that "Fernande" is sumptuously set, and that it will be given throughout the week nightly and at a matinée on Saturday.

BRIEF NOTES.

The amateur performance in aid of "The Helping Hand for Men" may be attended at the Terrace Garden Theatre, to-night....To-night, Mr. W. S. Andrews is to lecture on "Dialect Humor" at Masonic Hall.....This afternoon, at Bryant's Opera-house, Messrs. Buchanan and Ricketts are to benefit by a highly-amusing minstrel entertainment.

Musical.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

A concert is to be given this evening, at Dr. Hepworth's Church of the Disciples, in Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street. Miss Kellogg, Miss Bulkley, and Messrs. Simpson and Remmerts are to be the artists.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Recent Important Decisions in Cotton Cases.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision of general interest and of very great importance in the case of Wm. A. Hayerott *vs.* The United States, which is precisely identical in principle and conditions of fact with the well-known Elmira J. Kelly case, likewise pending. The Hayerott suit was brought on July 30, 1872, for the proceeds of certain cotton seized and sold by agents of the United States Government. The Captured and Abandoned Property act limited the time within which suits could be brought for the proceeds of such seizures to Aug. 20, 1868, being two years from the date of the termination of the rebellion as fixed by the Presidential Proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866. The Supreme Court decided that the Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868, relieved all persons in the Southern States from obligation to prove their loyalty in the Court of Claims; and Hayerott, in filing his claim, in 1872, contended that in consequence of said anarchy proclamation and the decision of the Supreme Court, disloyal cotton claimants like himself had a right to commence their suits at any time within six years after the date of the proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868, under the general statute of limitations applicable to suits brought in this court, for the reason that he had no standing in the court prior to the issuance of said amnesty proclamation, and that his cause of action occurred on that date, although his property was taken in 1863. The Attorney General filed a plea to jurisdiction on the ground that all suits for cotton were required to be brought within the two years' limitation of the Captured and Abandoned Property act.

Messrs. Bartley and Casey, counsel for the claimant, demurred, and the Court to-day overruled the demurrer and sustained the plea of jurisdiction. Counsel for the claimant then appealed to the Supreme Court. This decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will bar and exclude claims against the Government for the proceeds of cotton to the amount of about $15,000,000.

In the case of Charles Hill, an alien and a subject of Great Britain, claiming the proceeds of certain cotton captured from his factors by the United States military forces, Hill having resided in England during the entire period of the rebellion, the Court decided that the presumption in favor of his having preserved his neutrality is not overthrown by the proof of the mere fact that he was interested in and subscribed money to certain adventures for running the blockade. These adventures, the Court say, may never have been put afloat, or if they were may never have reached the seat of the blockade. It is therefore held to be necessary to show not only the purpose to give aid and comfort to the rebels, but the fact that the aid and comfort was given. This fact not being proved judgment is given for claimant.

In the case of Warren L. Dent, the Court decided that a portion of the proceeds of captured cotton, paid by the Government to an informer, could not now be recovered from the United States. This decision being based upon the general principle of the statute, that claimants can recover no more than the net proceeds paid into the United States Treasury.

An important decision was also rendered in the case of Walter D. Sprott, of Mississippi, to the effect that claimants who purchased cotton from agents of the Confederate Government, knowing at the time that the proceeds were to be used in the prosecution of war against the Federal Government, acquired no title to their purchases, and therefore have no right of action against the United States for subsequent capture and sale of such cotton. This decision covers and excludes claims to the amount of about $9,000,000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, who made an order referring what are known as the Vicksburg cotton cases, involving the proceeds of some 9,000 bales, to Eben Exelith, of Washington City, as special commissioner to disentangle the complicated questions of ownership, &c., and report at the next term, and then adjourned till the third Monday of next October.

A Murderer Captured—Lynching Probable.

RICHMOND, Va., June 4.—Jim Brown, alleged murderer of the two old ladies, Mrs. Johns and Mrs. Dosier, was captured last night. To-day he confessed to the Sheriff that he beat his victims to death with a billet of wood, and then robbed the house. He also informed the Sheriff where the stolen money was concealed. The feeling against him is intense, and it is more than probable he will be lynched.

Damage to a Circus by a Railroad Accident—One Man Killed.

PORT HOPE, Canada, June 4.—While the train containing Lent's Circus and Menagerie was coming south on the Midland Railway, today, seven cars ran off the track. The circus was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The animals were uninjured. A man named White, of Belleville, was instantly killed, and it is supposed that another named Robinson, of Hamilton, was fatally injured.

Two Deaths from Hydrophobia Near Baltimore.

BALT

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, June 4, but few persons were in attendance, and the transactions were confined to the legal auctions noted to be held, which were disposed of as follows: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., sold the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 15 Elisabeth-street, to Marten Schreifkenheimer, for the sum of $13,500. The same auctioneer also offered, under the direction of John Boyd, Esq., executor of the estate of John Preston, deceased, the lease of the three lots, and improvements, on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of First-avenue, 75 by 100.5, and the lease of the three lots of land, with the improvements, on the south side of East Forty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of First-avenue, known as Nos. 418, 420, and 422; $4,900 was reached by bidding for the property, but a mistake in the terms of sale was discovered; and the sale was stopped, and adjourned to Wednesday, June 11. Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Chauncey Smith, referee, sold the lot of land, with the four two-story frame houses thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, to J. C. Plamteer for $6,100; also, under the same order, sold the large two-story frame house and lot on the south side of Fifty-third-street, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, to George Lescelsky for $9,000; also sold, under the same order, the lot of land on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, 100 feet west of second-avenue, to Thomas Monaghan for $1,325.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at an upset price the several lots of land on the north side of East Twenty-first-street, each 20 by 100.11 feet; only $1,700 each was bid for them, and they were withdrawn from sale.

The executor's sale of the estate of William B. Cooper and Mary Johnson, deceased, which was held on Tuesday last by J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, consisting of lots situate on the east and west sides of Prospect Park, was decidedly successful, all the lots being sold for fair prices. A large number of persons were in attendance at the sale, and the bidding was very prompt and the competitors more numerous than has been noticed at any sale of Brooklyn property this season. The particulars in detail will be found below.

TUESDAY'S SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

The suburban auction sales which were held on Tuesday last, were notably successful. That of lots belonging to the Mickle estate, situate at Bayside, Long Island, by J. Jervis Langdon, Jr., was especially so, as all the lots offered, 241 in number, were closed out to bona-fide buyers for an average price of $96 each, or an aggregate of $23,230. That of lots situate at Wyoming, N. J., by C. H. Cooper & Co., was only moderately successful, as but twenty-four plots were sold, for an aggregate of $10,090.

J. M. Gibson, of the Exchange Sales-room, Jersey City, will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, by order of the Lafayette Land Association, a large number of lots situate in Jersey City. The particulars of all the above sales will be found tabulated below.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions for to-day, Thursday, June 5, noticed, are as follows:

By Wiley, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 257 feet west of Sixth-avenue; lot 21.5 by 98.9. Also, partition sale, by order of the Whitestone Land Association, Whitestone, Long Island. The lots will all be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale of the house and lot No. 27 Norfolk-street; lot 25 by 100.

By Wyckoff & James, at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, assignee's sale of plot of fifteen lots located on Hamilton-avenue, Washington and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, having a front on De Kalb-avenue of 206 feet, and of 100 feet on Washington-avenue and Hamilton-street.

By A. H. Muller, Jr., & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the ground at 12:30 P. M., public auction sale of a large number of building lots, forming a portion of the Cherry Lawn property, situated in the Eighth Ward of the city thereof, known as Cherry Lawn, from Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at 11:30 A. M. Tickets at auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine-street.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of forty-one building lots located on Chesnut-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Ocean View Manor, Staten Island, on the property at 12 M., public auction sale for the benefit of the creditors of Samuel Barton Esq., of 1,850 handsome lots and villa sites, together with an elegant country residence and two cottages. Excursion tickets can be procured at the auctioneer's office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, and at the ferry office.

By J. Cole, at Ravenswood, Long Island City, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, partition sale of the estate of John H. Williams, deceased, embracing a large mansion and grounds, extensively ornamented and judiciously laid out; two cottages, with four lots each, on Vernon-avenue; twenty-four building lots and ten water-fronts. To reach sale persons desiring to attend will take either the 12 or 1 o'clock ferry boat from Peck-slip. Maps can be obtained in this City at the office of Messrs. Pritchard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-street.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, June 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 two-story frame house and lot, s. e. corner 83d-st. and 9th-av., 25x100, J. C. Flammer..... $16,100
1 two-story frame house and lot, s. s. 53d-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, Geo. Lescelsky..... 9,000
1 lot, s. s. of 96th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100, Thomas Monaghan..... 1,325

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story brick house and lot, No. 15 Elizabeth-st., w. s., between Bayard and Canal sts., 25x94; Martin Schreifkenheimer..... $13,500

Brooklyn Auction Sale, Tuesday, June 3.

By J. Cole.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. COOPER, DECEASED.

4 lots, 5th-av. and Macomb-st., n. e. corner, each 25x75; J. B. Williamson, each..... $2,700
2 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 25x95; same, each..... 2,450
1 lot, Macomb-st. and 6th-av., n. w. corner, 25x 95.9; C. Lozier..... 3,600
1 lot, 6th-av., adjoining, 25x95.9; same..... 2,250
2 lots, 6th-av., adjoining, each 25x95.9; same, each..... 2,000
3 lots, 6th-av., adjoining, each 25x98.11; C. Burke, each..... 2,225
3 lots, Macomb-st., n. s., 95.9 ft. n. of 6th-av., each 22x116; A. H. Pomeroy, each..... 2,000
4 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 22x113; Mr. Tate, each..... 1,400
3 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 21x110; Wm. Crouch, each..... 1,425
4 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 20x100; R. L. Watkins, each..... 1,525
3 lots, 6th-av. and Macomb-st., s. w. corner, 75x 100; Capt. J. Russell..... 8,800
5 lots, Macomb-st., s. s., adjoining, each 20x100; C. W. Everitt, each..... 1,475
3 lots, Macomb-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 22x100; same, each..... 1,500
4 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 21x100; C. Foster, each..... 1,300
3 lots, 1st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 22x 100; T. Webster, each..... 1,500
4 lots, 1st-st., adjoining, each 21x100; E. A. Perkins, each..... 1,450
3 lots, 6th-av. and Macomb-st., s. w. corner, 67x 100; A. H. Pomeroy..... 6,750
2 lots, 5th-av., adjoining, each 22x100; F. Lozier, each..... 1,625
5th-av. and 1st-st., n. w. corner, 80x100; same.... 7,400
5 lots, 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 20x 100; same, each..... 575
2 lots, Macomb-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of 5th av., each 20x100; F. Greenhaus, each..... 550
3 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, each 20x100; Chas. Foster, each..... 550
4 lots, Macomb-st., n. s., 103.8 ft. n. of 5th-av., 80 x75.8x80x81.8; A. Valentine..... 2,800
2 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, 40x76.5x74.7x40; Mr. Rimpo..... 1,400
2 lots, Macomb-st., adjoining, 40x74.7x72.3x40; Mr. Rimpo..... 1,200
4 lots, Carroll-st., s. s., 108.5 ft. n. of 5th-av., 80x 75.6x80x8.2; Mr. Drummond..... 2,400
4 lots, Carroll-st., adjoining, 80x73.3x80x76.5; Mr. Drummond..... 2,200
7 lots, Carroll-st., s. s., 157 ft. w. of 6th-av., 14x 107.6x142; J. Russell..... 10,150
4 lots, Carroll-st., adjoining, 84x103.6x86; C. Foster..... 5,200

ESTATE OF THE LATE MARY JOHNSON.

4 lots, Montgomery-st., n. s., 14.6 ft. e. of Washington-av., 78x104; James Kenney..... $2,320
2 L lots, Montgomery-st., adjoining, 39x104, thence on the rear of above plot 40 feet; J. Mackie.
1 gore plot, Montgomery-st., s. s., 13.6 ft. e. of Washington-av., 56x71.6x72x90; John Torbit. 870
1 gore plot, Montgomery-st., adjoining, 61x111x 109x62; T. Monahan..... 2,020
4 lots, Carroll-st., s. s., 18.4 ft. e. of Washington-av., 80x102.4; W. M. Scott..... 2,120
2 L lots, Crown-st., adjoining, 20x102.4, thence on the rear of above plot 40 feet; M. McMahon. 1,875
4 lots, Crown-st., w. s., 19.4 ft. e. of Washington-av., 78x102.4; W. M. Scott..... 2,280
3 lots, Crown-st., adjoining, 60x102.4, thence on the rear of above plot 40 ft.; H. Gereau..... 2,130
5 lots, Carroll-st., s. s., 23.1 ft. e. of Washington-av., 82x102.4; Thomas Frazier..... 3,260
1 lot, Carroll-st., adjoining, 20x102.4, thence on the rear of above plot; O. H. Perry..... 705
1 L lot, Carroll-st., adjoining, 20x122.4, thence on rear of above; E. H. Dickerson..... 670
7 lots, Carroll-st., n. s., 24.6 ft. e. of Washington-av., 132x142.4x108x102.4; James Donalson..... 5,050
7 lots, President-st. and Classon-av., s. e. corner, 142.10x42.4; Jas. Donalson..... 4,725
1 lot, President-st. and Classon-av., n. e. corner, 20x100.7x21.8x92.1; T. McCann..... 975
1 gore lot, Classon-av., adjoining, 80x92.1x86.10x 58.4; same purchaser..... 2,400
1 gore lot, Classon-av., adjoining, 183x149.8x38.4; J. J. Drake..... 1,500
1 lot, Classon-av., w. s., 39.8 ft. s. of Union-st., 20 x97.9x43.3; T. R. Irish..... 503
1 gore lot, Classon-av., w. s., adjoining, 125.5x 121x43.3; James Donalson..... 1,360

Suburban Auction Sales, Tuesday, June 3.

BAY SIDE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, corner Warburton-av. and 5th-st..... 480
2 lots, 5th-st., adjoining..... 210
1 lot, 5th st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave..... 120
4 lots, 5th-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave., adjoining..... 470
3 lots, 5th-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave., adjoining..... 285
4 lots, corner Lamartine-av. and 6th-st., adjoining..... 400
4 lots, Lamartine-av. and 5th-st..... 480
4 lots, Lamartine-av. and 4th-st..... 380
2 lots, 4th-st., adjoining..... 210
4 lots, 4th-st., adjoining..... 440
4 lots, 4th-st., adjoining..... 460
4 lots, 4th-st., adjoining..... 220
4 lots, 4th-st., between Warburton and Ashburton ave..... 320
16 lots, 4th-st., between Warburton and Ashburton ave., opposite..... 1,280
4 lots, 4th-st., between Warburton and Ashburton ave., opposite..... 360
16 lots, 3d-st., between Warburton and Ashburton ave., opposite..... 1,240
4 lots, 3d-st., between Warburton and Ashburton ave., opposite..... 290
3 lots, Warburton-av., between 2d and 3d sts. 580
4 lots, 3d-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave..... 400
4 lots, 3d-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave., adjoining..... 380
8 lots, 2d-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave..... 720
8 lots, Lamartine-av., between 3d and 4th sts... 880
4 lots, corner Lamartine-av. and 4th-st..... 440
4 lots, corner Lamartine-av. and 3d-st..... 400
3 lots, 3d-st., adjoining..... 240
4 lots, corner Lamartine-av. and 2d-st..... 400
7 lots, 2d-st., adjoining..... 530
3 lots, Lamartine-av., between 1st-st. and Bismarck-av..... 540
3 lots, 1st-st., between Lamartine and Crocheron-av., adjoining..... 330
3 lots, 1st-st., between Lamartine and Crocheron-avs., adjoining..... 330
4 lots, corner Bismarck-av. and Crocheron-avs.... 340
8 lots, Crocheron-av., adjoining..... 550
4 lots, corner Lamartine-av. and 1st-st..... 350
4 lots, 1st-st., adjoining..... 320
5 lots, Bismarck-av., rear of above..... 500
4 lots, Bismarck-av. near Ashburton-av..... 300
12 lots, 1st-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave..... 792
8 lots, 1st-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave., adjoining..... 600
4 lots, 2d-st., between Warburton and Lamartine ave..... 425
4 lots, corner 4th-place and Edge water-av..... 320
2 lots, 4th-place and Bay-st..... 135
2 lots, Bay-st., adjoining..... 1,200
14 lots, Bay-st., Edgewater-av. and 1st-place.... 2,070
3 plots, Bay-st. near 4th-place..... 600
2 plots, Bay-st., near 4th-place, adjoining..... 1,110

WYOMING, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Lot No. 8, block No. 23, on Wyoming-av.; Philip Weaver..... $640
Lots Nos. 6, 5, and 4, block No. 23, on Wyoming-av.; Philip Weaver..... 1,490
Lots Nos. 1, and 2, block No. 23, on Wyoming-av.; W. O. Raynor..... 920
Lot No. 3, block No. 23, on Wyoming-av.; W. O. Raynor..... 440
Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 22, on Wyoming-av.; A. B. Rogers..... 960
Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, block No. 22, on Wyoming-av.; H. G. Crouch..... 1,280
Lot No. 17, block No. 22, on Wyoming-av.; E. C. Webb..... 440
Lots No. 15, block No. 22, on Wyoming-av.; John Manning..... 420
Lot No. 14, block No. 23, on Myrtle-av.; A. Monroe..... 320
Lot No. 17, block No. 23, on Myrtle-av.; John Gilmore..... 330
Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, block No. 23, on Myrtle-av.; Geo. Nevill..... 1,020
Lot No. 22, block No. 23, on Myrtle-av.; F. Arhart..... 440
Lot No. 1, block No. 24, on Myrtle-av., Jno. Gilmore..... 360
Lot No. 2, block No. 24, on Myrtle-av.; Jno. Owen..... 316
Lot No. 4, block No. 24, on Myrtle-av.; A. B. Rogers..... 280
Lots No. 5, block No. 24, on Myrtle-av.; J. E. Hoppen..... 292

JERSEY CITY—NEW-JERSEY.

By J. M. Gibson, Auctioneer.

Lots Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, block No. 497, Halliday and Van Horn sts.; D. Fleming..... $3,990
Lots Nos. 45, 47, 48, 49, 44, 45, 42, 43, 40, and 41, block No. 567, fronting on Woodward-st.; David Flemming..... 4,670
Lots Nos. 37, 38, and 39, block No. 567, Woodward and Johnston avs.; D. Flemming..... 1,395
Lot No. 36, block No. 567, Woodward-st.; Chas. Judge..... 430
Lot No. 34, block No. 567, Woodward-st.; Michael Cunningham..... 425
Lot No. 21, same block and street; J. A. Smith. 480
Lot No. 15, block No. 568, Halliday-st.; D. Flemming..... 660
Lots Nos. 32 and 33, block No. 567, Woodward-st.; D. Flemming..... 720
Lot No. 35, block No. 567, Woodward-st.; John McGuire..... 425
Lots Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 28, 6, 8, 9, and 10. Washington-av.; Mitchell..... 10,860
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, block No. 672, Washington-av.; Charles H. Willcox..... 4,950

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Christopher-st., n. s., Nos. 111 and 113, 50.9x95..... $24,500
Elisabeth-st., Nos. 41, 43 and 45, extending to Mott-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Canal-st., 75x188..... 100,000
Forsyth-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100. 25,800
Greene-st., No. 71, w. s., 176 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100..... 37,000
Houston-st., s. w. corner Norfolk-st., 25x100..... 55,000
Perry-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Washington-st., 56x 100.3; a lease for the remainder of above, on West, 55.3 feet n. of Perry-st., 66x35, 11th-st., No. 360 West, s. s., 180 ft. e. of West-st., 22x100.3..... 36,000
4th-st., (No. 90 East,) s. s., 104.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.6x83..... 14,000
6th-st., n. s., (No. 641,) 83 ft. w. of Avenue C., 25x 90.10..... 9,050
7th-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 3d-av., 26x74.10..... 32,000
80th-st., (No. 125 West,) n. s., 250.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x92..... 16,500
88th-st., n. s., 327.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27x98.9..... 9,000
89th-st., s. s., 187 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9..... 20,000
90th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.5..... 19,000
65th-st., s. s., 181.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 15.9x 100.5, Goelet lease..... 14,000
39th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26x100.8..... 8,000
39th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.8..... 8,000
40th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,000
49th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,000
49th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,000
49th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5..... 8,000
58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5..... 13,000
59th-st., No. 208 West, s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5..... 120,000
64th-st., n. s., 176 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x100.5..... 18,500
74th-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d-av., 83x76..... 10,000
75th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2..... 3,600
91st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8..... 12,000
110th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.11, foreclosure..... 9,950
111th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11..... 3,500
119th-st., s. s., 588 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x100.10..... 4,000
120th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10..... 7,500
120th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., runs n. 99.11x thence w., 50x thence n., 61.10x thence s., diagonal to n. w. corner of 10th-av., and 132-st. x thence w., to beginning..... 10,000
125th-st., n. s., 1.0 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x83.6..... 1,700
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 85th-st., 102.2x75..... 51,000
181st-av., e. s., extending from 42d-st. to 43d-st., 200.10x100..... 70,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 56th-st., 75.5x70..... 100,000
5th-av., s. w. corner 120th-st., runs s. 100.10x w. 136x n. to 120th-st. x e. 123 ft. to beginning. 70,000
8th-av., n. e. corner 153d-st., runs n. 99.11x thence e. 41.5 ft. to w. s. Macomb's Dam road x thence s. w. 113 ft. to n. s. 153d-st. x thence w. 410 ft. to beginning..... 37,000
10th-av., e. s., 88 ft. s. of 34th-st., 20x100..... 16,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 98th-st., 25.7x100..... 7,350

LEASEHOLD.

Broadway, (No. 650,) e. s., 116 ft. s. of Bond-st., 20x130, annuity now in charge of Gratulina Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. $120,000
Division-st., s. s., 85.8 ft. w. of Pike-st., 25x94.7.. 6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Canal-st., No. 166, (1st f. basement and sub-cellar,) 5 years, per year..... $1,200
Hudson-st., No. 637, 3 years, per year..... 2,200
3d-av., s. w. corner of 116th-st., 3 years, per year..... 2,278

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x70 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD THREE-STORY brick building on West 6th-st., 100 feet west of Central-av., Long Island City. Good location. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to MARGARET GRIBBON.

INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.—87TH-AV. below 57th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPOSITE the City of Hudson—A modern Gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn sloping to the river; an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c.; summer-house, greenhouse, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,200 choice grapevines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market; dock on the place, depth, 20 feet. Terms very easy; the improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruit will pay more than ten per cent. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address PERKINS FOST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

12,000 ACRES, (GOOD SOIL.)—Farm, fruit, and cranberry lands; one hour from Long Branch, in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New-Jersey; on railroad, forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia; climate cures throat and lung diseases; no fever and ague; in lots to suit purchasers, and easy payment.
For particulars, circulars, &c., address
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Black Point, near Seabright, N. J. Contains thirteen rooms. Corner lot, 200x400; more land if desired; stable and carriage room. Immediate possession. Fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; improving neighborhood. Also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK L. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

A VERY SUPERIOR GRAIN, HAY, and stock farm, 200 acres, nice residence; also, farm-house and ample out-buildings: some twenty acres timber; balance highly cultivated, well fruited and watered, and fenced; located near Fawling's, (Harlem Railroad,) for sale very cheap or exchange for City property. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT IN the suburbs of the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one mile and a half north-east of the Court-house; high ground, and healthy location; buildings first-class; fruit abundant; thirty-six acres of choice land; price, $18,000. Apply to EDWARD MERRITT, on premises; refers to R. P. MERRITT, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, one mile from depot; house forty feet square, built by City mechanics for Summer and Winter; overlooks Sound and Palisades; twenty-two acres in lawn and garden. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENtral New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

A MILLION BROOK TROUT, AND fifty-three acres of land, can be bought for $16,000. Address MYRON FARDER, Oswego, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—A Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two: handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful, fine views; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-Place.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE FOR SALE on easy terms, or rent; fifteen rooms; stable, water-closet, handsomely and completely furnished, near the Mansion House, 100x140. Apply to ISAAC LEVY, No. 184 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
IN THE EIGHTH WARD
AT AUCTION
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A portion of the CHERRY LAWN PROPERTY will be
PEREMPTORILY SOLD
On THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises adjoining the South-street Station; forty minutes from New-York.

123 TRAINS DAILY.

Streets graded and paved. Surrounded by improvements.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M. by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

For maps and free railroad passes, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES
ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
SUBURBAN CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

Poets may sing of some magical fairy-land,
'Mid grottoes and roses and rumpling rill,
But a real cosy home by a practical ocean strand,
Near steamers and railroads, more beautiful still.

'Neath the clustering grape, and the apple-tree o'er you,
From a calm peaceful home you serenely look down,
While the world's busy commerce is passing before you,
On the din and the turmoil and dust of the town.

SUCH A RUS IN URBE, SUCH AN ENCHANTING VILLA HOME.
We are now able to offer you at AUCTION SALE of 1,000 BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the peerless Highlands of GREAT NECK, ELM POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Great Neck, L. I.,

ON
TUESDAY, June 10, 1873,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON THE GROUNDS,
2,000 feet of splendid water-front on the Sound, and every lot a sea view.

The unparalleled demand for fine suburban villa sites for homes and investment, has induced Mr. JAMES M. QUIN, the owner, to throw on the market superlatively choice bit of villa property for the market, and it is by this time unnecessary to say that his auction sales are always unreserved. The lots will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

EXCURSION ON THE SOUND by the FINE, STANCH STEAMER SEAWANHAKA; music on the water by GRAFULLA'S FAMED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, the interesting feature of which rendered superexquisitely delightful by the inimitable funnyisms of HARRISON, the prince of humorists.

The property, heretofore held only by the wealthy, and therefore exclusive and unattainable in small parcels, is the finest ever offered on the Sound.

Free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF

SPRINGFIELD, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK
by the M. & E. R. R., Del., L. & Western Railroad. Three-quarters of a mile from Millburn, and adjoining the line of the National Railway.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell on

Thursday, June 12, 1873,

at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Capt. W. T. MCJILTON,

100 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

on one of the finest estates in New-Jersey, surrounded by churches, stores, Post-Office and improvements, and fronting on the main street of the village, the old Post-road to Morristown and Springfield. Linden and Maryland avs. THE FIRST SALE AT AUCTION EVER MADE IN SPRINGFIELD. Terms reasonable and liberal. Music by Gratulina Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE,
In foreclosure, Myer S. Isaacs, Referee,
of
HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 122 West 26th-st.,
on
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN, COURT, AND BAYARD STS., AND SCHUYLER-AV., IN
BELLEVILLE, N. J.,
Being part of the Van Rensselaer estate.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, on the premises:

Fifty-four lots on Main, Courtland, and Bayard sts., and Schuyler-av., the property is just north of the Newark city line; the depot of Newark branch of the Erie Railway is on the premises; the Woodside depot of the Montclair Railroad is within 600 feet; the horse-cars to Newark, every fifteen minutes, run through the property. The streets are curbed and flagged, water-pipes are distributed along the streets, which will be laid and water supplied from Newark City Reservoir within three months. Gas-pipes will be laid during the year. Title perfect, having been in the family for over 150 years.

TERMS EASY. Ten per cent. cash; thirty per cent. thirty days; sixty per cent., three years.

Maps and free passes to attend the sale can be had on application at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, and of owner, S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 74 Broad-st., Newark, and GEORGE K. CAMP, No. 786 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY WYCKOFF & JAMES,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
No. 189 Montague-st. and No. 399 Flatbush-av.,
Will sell on
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

By order of Chas. Sandford, Esq., assignee,
FIFTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on Washington and De Kalb avs. and Hamilton st., being 151 feet on Washington-av. and Hamilton-st., and 206 feet on DeKalb-av., divided as per maps. These lots are in the centre of first class improvement and locality, the streets are paved, and trees of fine growth along the entire front. The attention of capitalists and builders is called to this sale, as these lots have never before been offered either at private sale or public sale, and will be positively sold. Maps and terms at our new office, No. 189 Montague-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY TO 100 ACRES OF LAND,
AT MILBURN, N. J., on high ground, with fine views, one mile from depot, suitable for villa plots, will be sold at auction THURSDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Full particulars hereafter.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The property is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use, and a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the lands. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MARLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
} Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SECOND PEREMPTORY PARTITION SALE OF

399 VALUABLE LOTS,

TWO TROUT SPRINGS
AND
TWO PRETTY COTTAGES,
ON THE
3d, 4th, 5th, Hurd, and Howland avs., 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th sts.,
AT

Whitestone, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
By order of THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION (John J. Locke, Conrad Poppenhusen, Henry Hurd, John D. Locke, Adolph Poppenhusen, and E. B. Hinsdale,)
Under the direction of
GEO. W. VAN SICKLEN, Esq., Attorney,
ON
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

Book-maps and passes to visit the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Whitestone, Long Island, is nine miles by road, eleven miles by railroad, from Hunter's Point; it is the terminus of the excellent Flushing and North-side Railroad. Running time, from twenty-seven to thirty-five minutes to Hunter's Point, thirty-five to forty minutes to 34th-st., New-York; fifty to sixty minutes to Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn. (Twenty-nine trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to fifteen minutes past 12, midnight; elegant cars; foot-warmer under each seat; steam-brakes, Miller's platform, steel rails, elastic wheels, safety switches; RUN IN THE INTEREST OF ITS PASSENGERS; always on time; never delayed by ice or snow.

Whitestone is already more accessible to business and by pleasanter travel than 70th-st., New-York. It is on the Sound, with splendid water-front, and can be reached by boat in an hour from Fulton-ferry. It is nearer the City Hall than Jamaica, Washington and the upper part of New-York City. As near as Newark and Elizabeth.

The village was incorporated in 1869, and is growing rapidly. The streets on which these lots are offered are nearly all sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized.

High rolling ground, with excellent water, well drained and healthy; no more subject to "chills and fever" or "fever

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or reaching it to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or reaching it to the north of 43.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Cuba, Wed'day. June 4 | Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
Scotia, Wed'day, June 11 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
Algeria, Wed'day, June 18, Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
Russia, Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freights and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $23, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, the Paris Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, Japan.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS.....Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GRAY.....Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WARREN.....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.

FROM LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.....$160 and $180, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India.....Sat., June 7 | Assyria.....Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11 | Anglia.....Sat., June 28
Australia.....Sat., June 14 | Castalia.....Wed., July 2
Columbia.....Wed., June 18 | Europa.....Sat., July 5
Victoria.....Sat., June 21 | Trinacria.....Wed., July 9

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

	Gold.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, June 12, 7 A.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 21, 2 P.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $25, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.

H. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 18, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....July 2, at 10:30 A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LA NORMANDIE.....Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.....LESAIRE.....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, June 11
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 9

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.

Supplementary mail on Pier 24, P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (the most magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WELS.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUGH....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 29 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 13 North River.)

For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, Capt. EVANS, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For Havana direct.
LAGOS, Capt. PEDEN, June 6, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 16 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship

C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander,

will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage rates, First Cabin, currency.....$75
Steerage, gold.....20

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 99 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 4.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tickets. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 217 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantuckes, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway, also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 32d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

J. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The large steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d.....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th.2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th...10:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th.....4:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Sunday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 3d.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.2:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th...7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves the Harlem-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., returning, leaves Haverstraw 7 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 23d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 23d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,

$1 50 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,204 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 320 and 322 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

Express for Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 11 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:20, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:20, 4, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:20, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Farmingdale, and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 3:4, P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:5, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:2., 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:5, 4:35, 8:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:18 P. M.; Sunday, 3:22, 6:50, 11:06 A. M.; 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:00 A. M.—News train for Easton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. With through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

7 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

E. B. RICKER,
Superintendents and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield and Worcester, 9 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M. Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:5, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, 11:30 P. M.

To south Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 8:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and Worcester, and 9:07 P. M. via Shore Line.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, and at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

YACHTS AND YACHTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

The Sound steamer,

D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will accompany the yachts in the above interesting match race, leaving 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M.: Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st. New-York, 9:15; Ford's Wharf, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30; Quarantine Dock, Staten Island, 11 o'clock.

Tickets admitting lady and gent, one gentleman, $5; single tickets, $2. Tickets limited.

DINNER AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD

GRAND YACHT RACE.—STAR BOAT.—The new and fast steam-boat AMERICUS will leave the following landings on THURSDAY, June 5, with a select and limited number of passengers, accompanying the yachts around the entire course, giving those on board a better view of the grand race than can be had on the more crowded boats; Leaving foot of 23d-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 9; Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15; Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen's ticket, $2; ladies' tickets, $1.

REGATTA DAY EXCURSION.

The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a special excursion accompanying the yachts over the New-York Yacht Club course on THURSDAY, June 5, leaving the foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:15 A. M., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 10 A. M. Keating's Band will be on the steamer, and the restaurant fully provided. Tickets for the excursion, $2.

GRAND YACHT RACE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,

THURSDAY, June 5.

The elegant steam-boat NEVERSINK, Capt. ROBERT FULLER, will leave the following landings, to accompany the Yachts through the entire race: 23d-st., East River, at 8:30; Peck Slip at 9; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15; Christopher-st. at 9:40; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board. Tickets $1.

A good band of music on this boat.

ANNUAL REGATTA,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5,

OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The steam-boat MAGENTA will accompany the Yachts on the above race, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Pier No. 28, foot of Barclay-st. at 9:15; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:30; Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:45; Quarantine, Staten Island, at 10:15. Refreshments will be furnished on board. TICKETS, $1.

GRAND REGATTA.—THE FISHING-Bank boat MONITOR, Capt. CHAS. FOSTER, will meet the yachts at the light-ship, and accompany them up the bay. THURSDAY, June 5.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal.

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823)

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 126 4th-av.)

ABSOLUTE COFFEE—ALSO, WAFfle and maple syrup and home-made bread specialties at No. 15 New-Church-st., near Cortlandt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND,

SEASON OF 1873,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steam-boats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, &c., address

Clift Hotel, Providence, R. I.,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chaplin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark Courier. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, lunch restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will be opened for the reception of guests from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1873. All communications for apartments should be addressed Charles E. Leland, Sturtevant House, New-York, or Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., previous to the opening. Board, $4 50 per day.

CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

WILL OPEN, JUNE 10.

WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

TAPPAN ZE

FRANCE.

Before the Crisis—Doings in the Assembly—Speculations of Parties—On the Road to Versailles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 23, 1873.

There seems to be great uncertainty in every quarter about the result of the conflict between the Government and the Right of the Assembly, which is being brought to a crisis to-day. No one seems willing to hazard a prediction, for the chances of the two parties seem very evenly balanced. But if victory is reserved for the most audacious, the President is bound to triumph. It seems to me that nothing but a consciousness of strength, and a certainty of success, could make him show such an utter contempt for the law, and lead him to risk the danger of offending the Assembly by insolently trampling upon its established rules. M. Thiers treats the Assembly in an off-hand way that is very refreshing, but which must prove intensely irritating to the members of the so-called majority. One of the points established by the long and arduous labors of the Committee of Thirty, the last session, was that all interpellations should first be discussed in Cabinet Council, and if addressed directly to the President, he was allowed the privilege of replying personally, after sending a notice to that effect, twenty-four hours in advance, to the President of the Assembly. If the interpellation was addressed to the Ministry, and not to the President personally, the responsibility of replying must devolve upon the Ministers. The Changarnier interpellation which comes up to-day was addressed to the Ministry. It states that the Assembly has no confidence in the present formation, and demands that a Conservative Ministry shall be formed. M. Thiers takes this upon himself, in spite of the rule above mentioned, and only sent in his notice that he intended to speak at the beginning of the session to-day, or some two hours before he intended entering the tribune. Last night his private organ contained a very strong menace, addressed to the signers of this interpellation and to those who voted for it, or intend to vote for it at the close of this debate. It says that M. Thiers wishes these gentlemen to understand that if the slightest blame is voted the Government will retire collectively, without a single exception. Hence, the signers and their friends are fully warned as to the results to ensue in case they vote against the Government. This sounds very much like saying to a man at the polls, "You are perfectly free to use your own discretion and vote against me if you please, but if you do vote against me I will blow your brains out, so you can now vote understandingly." This menace is said to have shaken several timid members already, and M. Thiers' persuasion may do the rest.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

But assuming that this belief should be correct, such a vote will not put an end to the crisis. The next thing is the debate upon the Project of Law, which is to serve as a constitution, presented on Monday last by M. Dufaure. I have very little confidence in this project, for it seems to me merely a scheme for getting the entire administration of the country into the hands of a few functionaries, who will able to control the people at will. In the preamble to this document, written, it is said, by M. Thiers himself, a very fine compliment is paid to the American Senate, in which the highest expression of the system of an upper chamber is said to be found. But while admitting this, the document goes on to say that our mode of election would not apply to France, where the people demand a direct vote, and results which are immediately apparent to the eye. One of the strongest arguments in favor of a Senate is destroyed when you make the election of Senators dependent upon popular suffrage directly exercised, but M. Thiers hopes to obviate the bad results likely to come from this mode of election by certain restrictions and guarantees. No man can be elected Senator until he has reached the age of thirty-five years, and all candidates for the Senate must be chosen from men who have served as deputies, judges, or as high functionaries under the administration. I am told that the result of this will be to place the legislation of the Upper Chamber entirely into the hands of the administration, as it was in the days of Louis Philippe, and to exclude the people almost entirely from participation in public affairs. The proposition to make twenty-five the minimum age for the exercise of suffrage, and the vote by arrondissement will deprive the revolutionary element of its strength. A country arrondissement where everybody very kindly votes as the prefect directs, would thus counterbalance a large city arrondissement where the vote is sure to be against the constituted authority, whatever it may be. The Radicals understand very well that this bill will clip their wings completely, should it be passed, and hence they will join the Right in opposing it.

OPINION OF PARTIES.

One reason why every one is puzzled by the present state of things is that both parties show a very great amount of what is vulgarly called "cheek." It is a piece of brazen audacity, in view of the recent elections in France, for the Right to insist upon the formation of a purely Monarchical Ministry, and it is certainly "cheeky" on the part of M. Thiers to insist that the Monarchists shall not only vote the definite Republic, but shall solemnly declare that it is to be the Government of France forevermore. The President proceeds with so much confidence in himself that one is disposed to have confidence in him, but I cannot yet think that he will get his new constitution voted, even though he gains a triumph to-day.

EN ROUTE FOR VERSAILLES.

There were some lively scenes to-day at the station of Saint Lazare, at the departure of the "Deputies' train," and the enormous waiting-rooms were filled with people, eagerly discussing the chances of the day. Despite the rain, which was pouring down in torrents at noon, hundreds of people went out to Versailles, hoping to get a chance ticket from some Deputy friend. As early as Tuesday last, the day the date of the interpellation was fixed, all the tickets allowable were distributed, and since that time some fancy prices have been paid for cards of admission. The general impression is that this session will become historical. But it is scarcely probable that any decided action will be taken to-day, for M. Thiers must occupy the tribune up to the hour of adjournment. The debate will be opened by the Duc de Broglie, to be followed by M. Casimir-Périer, who will be followed in turn by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. If each of these orators take up much time, the six hours will soon run away; but it is now said that M. Thiers will probably take it upon himself to answer for M. Périer, despite the rule voted last session.

A FETE DAY.

Yesterday the Church celebrated the fête of "Ascension," which is, owing to the season upon which it falls, one of the best-enjoyed holidays of the year. The origin of this fête is not precisely known, but it certainly goes back to remote antiquity, and probably, St. Augustine thinks, to apostolic times. Formerly upon "Ascension" Day, besides the rites which it had in common with other holy days, there was a solemn benediction during the liturgy of the fruits of the earth, and particularly of the *fève*. The formula of that benediction is found in the records of the sacraments, to which the historian Ariène attributed an existence of more than 1,000 years. Why the *fève* (a species of bean) should enjoy the favor of a special benediction is not known, and no writer pretends to explain the origin of the ceremony. Nearly all of the churches were filled to overflowing, and in the afternoon the boulevards were very much crowded. This being a holiday for all workmen and employes, the work-shops and stores were very generally closed. During the day the Parisians seemed to be taken with an artistic fever, and there were large crowds in all the public galleries. At the Exposition of Fine Arts in the Champs Elysées, where the pictures on war subjects refused at the last salon are now on exhibition, there were 24,633 entries. There being a patriotic idea attached to this exhibition, everybody feels bound to visit it, and M. Edmond About and other critics make a great parade of their articles upon the pictures, which are popularly supposed to be very irritating to the Germans. Many of them represent scenes of barbarity committed, or said to have been committed, by the Prussians, and scenes of heroism on the part of French soldiers. The presumed sufferings of the Elsatians are portrayed in a great variety of shapes, and with a great deal of genuine talent. The drawings are exceedingly spirited, but I must confess that I have never been able to get up much enthusiasm about the coloring of the French school. I can appreciate Troyon, who is generally modest in the matter of colors, but I cannot appreciate the coloring of Henri Regnault; and the pictures of Corot, which now command such high prices, seem to me mere daubs, or, as the French express it, *vieille croûter*. This exhibition follows close upon the Gastronomic Exposition, which was a success in its way, and next week we are to have a dog show, which will be kept open until the 15th of June.

ASHBY.

THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

The Prisoner's Mother Visits Him in the Tombs—The Post Mortem.

Yesterday the excitement in the City consequent on the murder of Mansfield Tracy Walworth, the author, by his son, Frank Hardin Walworth, in the Sturtevant House, on Tuesday morning, greatly lessened. So fully had the case in all its bearings been discussed by the morning journals, that no discoveries of the prurient kind likely to create comment were expected, and people settled down to their ordinary business affairs with the knowledge that Walworth, senior, had been shot by his son, and that Walworth, junior, was confined in the Tombs to answer the crime he committed. Those who either knew Walworth, or were friends of his wife's family, needed no information as to the cause of young Walworth's act. Every one at all acquainted with Mrs. Walworth, or with her friends, were aware, they said, of the continued and brutal insult daily dealt her by her husband during the last ten years of their married life.

Mrs. Walworth came to this City from Saratoga yesterday morning, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Rev. Clarence Walworth. Those who knew her in the days of her beauty and happiness scarcely recognized her, so changed was her appearance. Driving to the Tombs at once, she asked for her son. Warden Johnson gave her a seat in his private office, while he ordered one of the keepers to bring Frank Walworth down from his cell into the counsel-room attached to the prison. Frank Walworth asked Mr. Kennedy, the keeper, who it was that desired to see him. Mr. Kennedy answered, "It's your mother, my boy." Young Walworth said, "My own dear mother; I knew she would come to see me." In another minute she entered the room. Frank was standing near the door awaiting her coming. She saw him before she had barely passed the threshold, and wound her arms about his neck, kissing him and saying, "My Frank; oh, my Frank." The boy cried for a moment, and then kissing his mother, they sat down by the table in the room. Neither spoke for a second or two. The boy looked into his mother's face, and smoothing back her hair, said, "Dear Mamma, I know you will not forget me. I love you more than my life." And then they talked about their home, about the boy's young sisters, who all sent him their love, and the happy days they had enjoyed together.

Mrs. Walworth remained over an hour with her son. When the moment for their parting came, she was deeply affected. Young Walworth, even by the most trivial attentions, showed how deeply he loved and reverenced her.

When Mrs. Walworth left, her son kissed her and bade her good-by at the barred door of the prison. After this Frank Walworth was visited by ex-Judge Garvin and Mr. Beach, and also by a number of personal friends, all of whom were profuse in offers of sympathy and assistance.

Mr. O'Conor, an old friend of the family, will assume charge of young Walworth's defense, as senior counsel. Ex-Judge Wm. A. Beach, Miles Beach, Esq., and ex-District Attorney Garvin are also retained with Mr. O'Conor.

Deputy Coroner Marsh, assisted by Drs. R. O'Hanlon, Thos. C. Finnell, and Thos. C. Knox, made a post-mortem examination, yesterday morning, at the establishment of Senior Bros., in Carmine-street, on the body of Mansfield T. Walworth. Owing to the difficulty of finding the pistol balls, the operation lasted two hours. All the internal organs were found in a healthy condition. The first wound examined was the one on the outer surface of the left arm, four inches below the acromion process, and one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The ball shattered the humerus, and lodged in the biceps muscle, from which it was extracted. The second wound was that on the right side of the face, on a line with and just in front of the lower lobe of the right ear. The ball shattered both jaws at their axis, and passing through the head, lodged in the muscular tissue of the opposite side. The ball was not extracted, as its removal would necessitate an operation which would totally disfigure the face. The third wound was on the right side of the breast: it was half an inch in diameter, and was situated a half inch from the median line and two inches under the right nipple. The ball, striking the sixth rib, fractured it, and glancing off lodged in the muscular tissue about four inches to the left. The fourth and last wound was one of the left breast, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, four inches below the collar-bone, and three and one-half inches from the median line. Its edges were ragged and blackened with powder. The ball entered between the second and third ribs, passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, and lodged in the dorsal vertebræ. The left pleural cavity was found full of blood, resulting from this wound. Death, in the opinion of Dr. Marsh, resulted from shock and hemorrhage.

Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case to-morrow, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house.

The murdered man was not a member of the Masonic order, as erroneously stated in some of the public prints yesterday.

The New-Jersey New Citizens' Convention.

The Convention of New Citizens (colored) met at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, and continued its session yesterday, thirty-nine members being present on the first day, with a smaller attendance yesterday. Seven counties are represented. The convention was called for the purpose of securing the passage by the next Legislature of the Civil Rights bill, defeated last Winter, but does not seem likely to have any important result, and has not the general support of the colored voters, as the Methodist Conference, which recently met in Jersey City, passed resolutions discountenancing any action. Rev. Nelson H. Turpin, of Newark, was elected President, and William A. Hopper, of Passaic, Secretary. A number of resolutions of a general character, demanding the equal civil and social rights of colored citizens, were adopted, and the Civil Rights Committee reported in favor of issuing an appeal to the voters of the State setting forth the rights demanded, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted demanding that the Government immediately prove Gen. Van Buren's guilt or withdraw the charges against him. A State Central Committee of twenty-five members was appointed. At the adjournment last evening the attendance had dwindled to twenty persons.

Almost a Mutiny in the New-Jersey State Prison.

On Friday of last week almost a mutiny occurred at the New-Jersey State Prison, and the facts have since been kept as quiet as possible. It seems the food furnished to the prisoners, all of whom are employed at hard labor under contractors, has not been so good as formerly, and the prisoners have been dissatisfied. A numerous body of the convicts informed the keepers that unless a larger supply of food of better quality was furnished them, they should lay down their tools and refuse to work. Those of the keepers who were present promised that their statements should be fairly considered, and the men continued to work without creating any further disturbance.

McHalpin, the Brooklyn Burglar, Sentenced to Thirty Years' Imprisonment.

The trial of John McHalpin, the burglar who entered the house of Mr. Peter Dingee, in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, on May 17, took place yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner on indictments of burglary and intent to kill. He was immediately sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The witnesses were Mr. Peter M. Dingee and Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, son-in-law and daughter of the former, all of whom reside at No. 165 Clinton-avenue. The testimony showed that at 3 o'clock on the morning of May 17 the prisoner, McHalpin, entered the house and was ransacking the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, when the latter awoke. On being detected he fired three shots at the occupants of the room, but was finally overpowered and conveyed to the station-house. After numerous ineffectual attempts to get out on bail, McHalpin entered a plea of guilty to the indictment for burglary, but denied the charge of attempt to kill. The jury found a verdict of guilty on both charges, and McHalpin was sentenced by Judge Moore to thirty years' confinement in the State Prison—twenty for burglary, and ten for intent to kill. The criminal thus disposed of has already served out two terms in Sing Sing Prison, and is one of the most notorious of the desperate criminal classes of the country.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Presidency of the Board of Aldermen—The Police Justices.

A movement is on foot, so the rumor runs, to displace Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen. There are now fifteen members in the board, and eight votes, it is said, could be obtained for a Democratic chairman; but as a candidate for the Presidency could hardly be expected to vote for himself, this would leave him with a tie vote only. Should any change take place, either Alderman McCafferty or Alderman Cooper will probably be the new President of the board. The question arises, however, as to the power of the board to make the proposed change. Section 6 of the new charter says:

Each Board shall, first, choose a President from its own members by a call of the names of the members of the Board, upon which call each member shall announce his choice, and when once chosen he can be removed before the expiration of his term of Alderman, or Assistant Alderman, only by a vote taken by a call of ayes or noes of four-fifths of all the members of the Board of which he shall have been chosen President.

Under this clause it would require twelve votes to remove Mr. Vance, and this number could not be obtained. But the members of the board opposed to Mr. Vance hold that they have not organized under the new charter, and consequently that they can choose a new presiding officer at any time. In the meantime the Board of Supervisors remains without a permanent presiding officer. No attempt, however, will be made to elect a chairman of this board until its legal status is ascertained.

Among the callers on the Mayor yesterday were Mr. John D. Townsend and Mr. Howe, who had a conversation with his Honor in relation to the nomination of Judge Dowling for Police Justice, whose appointment they both strenuously oppose. Mr. Oliver Charlick and Mr. Matsell also called on the Mayor, and spent several hours with him.

Two, and perhaps more, nominations for Police Justices will be sent to the Board of Aldermen to-day. The list of candidates has, it is said, been placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and from them a selection will be made. The committee, the Mayor then making a final selection from such names as the committee indorse.

Butter and Cheese Merchants' Exchange

The Butter and Cheese Merchants' Exchange was yesterday organized at the Exchange Rooms, corner of Reade and Chambers streets. Mr. R. S. Doty was elected temporary Chairman, and H. N. Morgan Secretary, and a large representation of those interested was present. The objects of the association were explained to be a mutual exchange of business interests, and to afford means for a daily intercourse between those persons interested in the butter and cheese trade.

The secretary read a statement showing that there are received annually on the piers of the Hudson over 1,000,000 packages of butter and 1,800,000 packages of cheese. The traffic in butter is nearly double the amount of that in cheese; in this respect butter is one of the leading articles of produce received in this market in quantity and aggregate value, and by far the most important of that class of produce not sold by sample, but by actual inspection. Of the same nature are cheese and provisions mainly, and it is this fact that confines the commerce in these products to so large a locality as most convenient to the general carrying trade. It will surprise all on comparing the estimated value of the receipts of this produce market, to find butter the chief, and dairy products, with kindred articles to that commerce, immensely in excess of breadstuffs. The estimates are: Butter, above $30,000,000; cheese, over $15,000,000, or nearly $50,000,000 of dairy products; cut meats, $12,000,000; lard, $8,500,000; wheat, $24,000,000; corn, $26,000,000; flour, $20,000,000; petroleum, $10,000,000. The butter and cheese produce merchants receive, in dairy products, other smaller produce, it is estimated, $100,000,000; provisions of the same class as respects carrying, distribution, and exchanges are confined to the same channels. Breadstuffs and other sample produce aggregate $70,000,000. The combination of these circumstances controlled the location of an exchange, when the canal was opened, as the chief carrier of produce, trade in all its departments localized around the canal basin; but it is already changed, and changing from the canal basin to the Hudson.

It was resolved to provide a fund of $1,000,000 for the erection of an exchange, after which the following were elected officers of the next association:

President—Walter S. Fairfield.
Vice Presidents—Joel D. Hunter, Jno. M. Webb, M. Folsom, R. S. Doty.
Treasurer—H. N. Morgan.
Committee on Arbitration and Appeals—S. S. Long, J. C. Delavergne, Thos. H. Newman, R. L. Cole, L. D Snell, I. H. Macbride, J. S. Martin, S. W. Hoyt, J. F. Joyce, Jas. S. White, John Anderson, Washington Bell.
Committee on Trade and Statistics—Hector Armstrong, R. A. Lanning, Thos. Bamber, S. T. Wygant.
Committee on Membership—Warren Dunning, Chas. Johnson, John Thomson, C. Stegmann.
Committee on Room and Property—Wm. Hurlbert, P. I. Bonk, Amos Little, M. D. Conklin.
Complaint Committee—Washington Winsor, L. B. Miller, Thomas Egbert, John Orpe, Jas. Kay.
Inspectors of Election—Coe Adams, Wm. Oakley, Wm. I. Young.

Trial Trip of the Steam-Ship C. H. Northam.

The trial trip of the steam-ship C. H. Northam, a new addition to the New-Haven Steam-boat line, took place on Tuesday morning. About 1,000 ladies and gentlemen had assembled on the dock at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, at an early hour; and when all was ready to start, they proceeded on board the Northam, to participate in the trial trip. At about 9:15 A. M. the steamer headed up-stream for New-Haven, and, after a pleasant voyage through the Sound, arrived at her destination at 2:15 P. M., making the distance in five hours.

On arrival at New-Haven, the Northam landed her New-York excursionists and took on board about 1,000 citizens of the Elm City, and went on an excursion down the Sound, returning at 5:30 P. M. The Northam left New-Haven about 8 o'clock P. M., and arrived in this City shortly after midnight.

Among the gentlemen on board were Gov. Ingersoll, and ex-Govs. English and Miner, of Connecticut; Mayor Lewis, of New-Haven; Judge Foster, State Attorney, and many other gentlemen of local notoriety.

The dimensions of the new steam-boat are as follows: Length, 325 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet 9 inches; over all, 80 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches. The hull was built by John English & Son at Greenpoint, Long Island, and the engines by Murphy & Co., of the Quintard Iron-works, New-York. The steam is supplied by two boilers heated by six furnaces, and the pressure is 40 pounds to the square inch. The stroke is 10 feet, and the cylinder is 80 inches in diameter. The Northam is 2,000 tons burden, 400-horse power, capable of working up to 1,500, has three decks, and draws eight feet of water. She has accommodation for about 600 passengers, there being 136 state-rooms and over 500 berths. The hull is very sharp forward, gracefully swelling at the breasts, with smooth lines and a clear run aft to the neatly-formed stern. The baggage-room, smoking-room, clerk's office, &c., are on the main deck. A grand staircase, on which is a portrait of Col. C. H. Northam, of Hartford, leads to the handsome saloon, nearly 300 feet long, and which is elegantly furnished. The ladies' saloon on the main deck is also furnished in elaborate style. On the lower deck are the dining-saloon and berths. The engines are highland gear, and the cylinders are of an elaborate design and finish. On the main deck forward are the rooms for the officers and employes of the vessel. She is amply supplied with life-rafts and preservers, and over 3,000 feet of fire-hose is kept on board. There are also six metallic and two wooden life-boats.

The following are the names of the officers: Captain, J. Bownes; chief engineer, F. Peck; second, J. Mackey; mate, Thos. Barry; purser, H. P. Clarke; steward, J. H. Berkeley. The boat commenced her regular trips yesterday.

Arrest of a Horse-Thief.

Over a year ago William Shepherd, alias "Billy the Duffer," a notorious horse-thief, stole a horse, value $300, from Mr. James Spillett, news-agent of the South-side Railroad at Jamaica, Long Island. He was arrested at the time, and on being bailed fled to England. Detective Simington, of the Central Office, learning yesterday that Shepherd had returned to this City, arrested him and delivered him to the authorities of Jamaica, where an indictment has been found against him by the Grand Jury.

The Woodhull & Claflin Indictments.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jourdan, counsel for Woodhull, Claflin & Blood, moved Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, to quash the indictment against his clients on the ground of vagueness and want of precision. After proceeding at some length in his arguments, it was discovered that the indictment produced in court was that found against Woodhull & Claflin. As the one in which Blood was joined with them was not forthcoming, the matter was allowed to stand over.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. J. Drexel, the well-known Philadelphia banker, and his family arrived here, yesterday morning, by the Scotia, from Europe.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the smoke-house of Frederick Beaker, in the basement of No. 284 First-avenue; damage $50.

The fourth annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Alumni and friends of Dickinson College will be held at the New-York Hotel on Tuesday evening, June 10.

Wall-street was very dull yesterday in consequence of the departure of several of the prominent operators for Chicago, to attend the different railroad elections in that city.

The examinations at the College of the City of New-York for admission to the introductory classes closed last evening. To-day the Faculty will decide upon admissions, and the results will be made known at noon in the College Chapel.

An examination for candidates for an appointment as midshipman to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, offered by Hon. D. B. Mellish, Representative of the Ninth Congressional District, to the pupils of the public schools in the district, will be held in the Hall of the Board of Education to-day, at 9 A. M.

District Attorney Phelps denies that there is any truth whatever in the rumor which appeared in an evening paper of yesterday, to the effect that the Grand Jury had found indictments against ex-District Attorney Garvin and Joseph B. Young, or any new indictment against Tweed.

In the case of The People against James H. Ingersoll, impleaded, the Court of Appeals, Tuesday morning, denied the defendant's motion to dismiss the appeal, and the case was heard on the merits. Its decision will conclude the question whether the people or the local authorities should sue.

J. Odenthal, H. P. Schroeder, and W. J. A. Hartz, seamen, of the German steamer Frisia, three of eleven deserters from that vessel, were arrested on a warrant from the United States Courts, and, on the requisition of the German Consul, put on board that vessel yesterday, to be taken to Germany for trial.

Oscar F. Wainwright, on whose indictment for presenting false papers a nolle prosequi had been entered, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of perjury, and committed by him to Ludlow-street Jail. A new indictment for the latter offense has been found against him.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday morning, a communication was received from Capt. C. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, asking that a night or two patrolmen be detailed each morning to Quarantine, to protect in-coming vessels from the incursions of boarding-house runners. The matter was referred to the Superintendent of Police for report.

The Veteran Association of Masons of this City, composed of members of the craft who have been initiated twenty-one years and upward, of which body Jill. Bro. Daniel Sickles is President, and R. W. James M. Austin Vice President, held an exceedingly pleasant reunion last evening at Moquin's restaurant, in Fulton-street, at which a banquet was spread and enjoyed. The election of officers for the ensuing year was also held.

BROOKLYN.

The Britton investigation has been postponed until September, the Committee of Fifty not being ready.

The hearing of the Long Island City contested Mayoralty election commenced yesterday before Judge Rumsey. Only two witnesses were examined, and nothing of importance elicited.

Application was yesterday made to Judge Pratt for the remission of the forfeiture of the bail of Fanny Hyde, under indictment for murder, on the ground that the defendant has been arrested and is now a prisoner. If entertained, the application will be argued on Saturday.

There will be launched on Saturday from the ship-building yard of Lawrence & Folks, Greenpoint, a schooner of 450 tons, to be named the Jenny Stout. She is the largest sailing vessel that has been built in this port for many years, and is for accounts of Evans, Ball & Co., agents and part owners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the close of the inquest held upon the body of Ellen Fitzpatrick, of Yonkers, who was murdered by her husband, on Monday night of last week, Coroner Meeks committed the latter to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The seventh anniversary exercises of the Home for Incurables will be held on Wednesday next, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new building on the site near Fordham will take place. Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter will officiate.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session at White Plains, succeeded, yesterday, in completing the panel of the Grand Jurors, who immediately directed their attention to the case of Erhardt, charged with the murder of young John Morrison, of Melrose, and the case of Matthew Fitzpatrick, of Yonkers, it is expected, will be considered to-day. It is not now anticipated, however, that either of the accused parties will be tried during the present term.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new Board of Village Aldermen, of Edgewater, met on Tuesday evening, and organized by electing Benjamin Brown as President, Henry Standerwick as Clerk, Michael Oates as Treasurer, and Edward Gaffney as Marshal.

The annual meeting of the Richmond County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held on Monday evening next, at the St. Paul's M. E. Church, at Totsenville. Rev. Dr. Brown, the President of the association, will conduct the exercises. Special accommodations will be arranged for visitors from New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The house of John Post, on Phillips-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of silverware.

The jury in the case of the lad Yeorance, found drowned in the canal near Bloomfield, and who it was thought might have been foully dealt with, has returned a verdict of accidental death.

A boy nine years old, named Thomas Bowdell, was drowned at East Newark, last evening, while bathing. He lived with Capt. Green, on First-street, Harrison.

James McHugh, a lad twelve years of age, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with opening and robbing the news agents' chest on a Pennsylvania Railroad train.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation has refused to grant the request of the Board of Aldermen to transfer the appropriation for the Police Justices from the Police Commissioners to the Aldermen, on the ground that the charter forbids such action.

Supposed Wife-Murder in Greenpoint.

Yesterday the Williamsburg police arrested Thomas Mitchell, charged with having caused the death of his wife, Mary, at No. 29 Ash-street, Greenpoint, on the night previous, when he went home drunk, and quarreled with and beat the unfortunate woman. Yesterday one of the other lodgers found her dead on the floor of her room, and Mitchell was immediately arrested and locked up to await the investigation of the Coroner. The body of the deceased woman bears the marks of blows, which, however, do not appear sufficient to have caused her death.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

While in his liquor-store, at No. 428 West Fifty-fourth-street, last night, James McCormick was attacked by three unknown men, one of whom stabbed him slightly in the right hand and arm.

During an altercation at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, last evening, John Swarkie, of No. 30 Thompson-street, was stabbed in the thigh and severely wounded by a boy named Gaffney, who escaped.

John Reed, of No. 31 Catherine-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a horse and wagon, value $310, from Wm. H. Thomas, of No. 98 Front-street.

Henry Waterman, of No. 430 East Fifteenth-street, pleaded guilty, yesterday, to stealing $48 worth of jewelry from Annie Keenan, of No. 17 Great Jones-street, and was committed for trial by Justice Hogan.

The notorious Mrs. Hortense B. Watson, the latest charge against whom was swindling the Anthony House of $100 for board, was reluctantly discharged by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs yesterday, the Hotel not having been declared unconstitutional.

Michael Dunn, aged forty years, living in East One Hundred and Ninth-street, while at work on the underground railroad, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday by the caving in of a bank of earth.

Edward Diss, of No. 506 West Thirty-third-street, while driving a horse and wagon, at Fifty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, the whiffletree broke and struck him in the abdomen, injuring him seriously.

Morris Grizsich, aged 20 years, of No. 20 Stanton-street, was run over by an ice-cart, at the corner of Attorney and Delancey streets, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Yesterday, Patrick Wheeler, an Irish laborer, of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, while at work as Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street had his left foot badly crushed by a stone-car passing over it.

An unknown man, about thirty-eight years of age, was found insensible at Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Ward, aged seven years, of No. 34 Desbrosses-street, was badly scalded about the legs, yesterday, by the accidental upsetting upon him of a kettle of boiling water.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Cox, yesterday, John Anderson was committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of breaking into the store of George Schmoizer, No. 54 Howard-street, and stealing a quantity of goods valued at $84.

Meeting of the Port Society—Election of Officers.

The Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen of the port of New-York, commonly known as the "Port Society," held a meeting yesterday afternoon, George W. Lane in the chair. After the transaction of some general business, the following officers for 1873-4 were elected:

President—George W. Lane.
Vice Presidents—James B. Wilson, John W. C. Leveridge, Henry S. Terbell, John Crosby Brown.
Corresponding Secretary—William D. Harris.
Recording Secretary—Samuel N. Stebbins.
Treasurer—Richard J. Dodge.
Directors—William K. Hinman, D. J. Steward, James W. Elwell, Thomas S. Steward, Wm. H. Macy, Benj. B. Atterbury, Wm. H. H. Moore, James M. Morrison, Joseph A. Dudley, Geo. W. Eggleston, James Fraser, T. A. Brouwer, Loring Andrews, Samuel Thorne, F. W. Downer, Geo. W. Edelman, Wm. Edsall, Henry Brewster, Chas M. Earle, Edward A. Jones, N. Dana Wells, James C. Holden.

A meeting of directors was afterward organized for the transaction of routine business.

Miss Carpenter on Prison Reform.

Miss Mary Carpenter, the well-known philanthropist, of England, will deliver an address in Dr. Bellows' church on the subject of the great reform in prison discipline called the "Crofton Prison System." This reform, which may be said to have originated with Capt. Maconochie, is the most important which ever has been inaugurated in the treatment of prisoners, and is one which ought to be introduced into the penitentiaries of this country. Miss Carpenter is thoroughly conversant with it, as well as with the whole field of the prevention of crime and the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and has besides so wise and clear a mind that her views on this topic will be of great use to this community. Gov. Seymour, President of the National Prison Association, will preside, and Dr. Wines and Dr. Bellows will also address the audience.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Mrs. F. M. K. Smith, Willie Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Rev. M. Story, N. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead and two daughters, D. H. Olmstead, L. D. Olmstead, C. S. Turner, Rev. A. F. Shanafelt, J. A. McKim, Louis McKim, A. R. Gillilan, W. C. Gillilan, Charles W. Compton, Mrs. Rives and daughter, W. C. Rives, R. J. Hughes, D. T. Culley, P. A. Otis, D. K. Turney, W. H. Wyman, G. W. Armour, Miss Armour, Rev. W. Crawford, McConnell, R. H. Don, wife, and son, G. Smith and wife, A. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chestnut, H. A. Moran, Mrs. Mary Costingham and child, Wm. Dixon, A. S. Spates, Mr. Armstrong, M. G. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bard, Rev. S. Robinson, M. C. Hendricks, A. S. Willis, Mr. Newcomb, Rev. J. H. Robenson, Rev. D. L. Lull, A. Wood, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lyall, J. Miller, J. Welsh, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowlin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ward, M. Myerson, G. W. Grouse, J. Palkinson, H. C. Jarrett, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, H. Rublee, Hon. D. Arnold, Col. Cooper, Mrs. Wilks and daughter, Miss Wilks and sister, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Wilks, Jr., Wilks, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Barr, Robert Herfuth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Craig, Dr. H. L. Ambler, M. S. Coon, Rev. and Mrs. R. W. French, Dr. H. H. Russell, D. G. Lawrence, G. L. McCracken, A. B. Hendricks, J. Holzsog, R. H. Glynn, C. H. Glynn, Mr. Banson, Dr. A. M. McAlister and wife, Mrs. Franklin and maid, Mr. and Mrs. L. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Egbertson, Miss Egbertson, Rev. C. P. Ingersoll, J. S. B. Trask, A. G. Hurlbut, G. Heron, W. Foster, Jr., C. W. Richbaum, Mrs. Latrobe, Mr. Coxon, Mr. Hollebon, J. N. Anderson, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gartside, Miss Bessie Gartside, Miss Mary Ann Gartside, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Buthams, Amos Buthams, Miss M. B. Freeman, Mrs. J. P. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller and child, Mr. B. B. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kraft, Miss Welsh, Miss Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Witherbee, Miss Belle Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. T. Currie, W. C. Witherbee, Miss M. G. Witherbee, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Smith, Miss Anna A. Smith, Robert M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drew, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Blaydell, Miss Dodson, Miss H. Dodson, C. B. Young, H. C. Young, Mrs. Walker, child, and maid, Miss Burley, Miss Armstrong and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hickok, Miss O. A. Welsh, B. Welsh, Col. and Mrs. De Grand Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. P. Burdick, Rev. B. Hank, Dr. F. Barker, Rev. T. Walden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gould, Ct. Hulse, A. G. Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Worsley, child, infant, and 3 nurses, Mr. Roberts and lady, Miss Newton, child, and infant, Miss E. Spindler, Dr. Hy. Pilling, E. Tarter, Daniel Mitcol, Miss C. Mitcol, Mr. Hancock, Major Briggs, lady, and infant, John Smythe, H. Smythe, Miss E. Glesby, Rev. Oswald Weiss, G. N. Orton, D. M. Teatro.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Dr. F. Cameron, Capt. S. Wilson, C. Carroll, E. Tracey, W. F. Proctor, H. Butler, F. Bawlins, Jas. Golcher, J. W. Mansfield, A. Pope, R. W. Wells, Mr. Merry, W. F. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Brasher, Mrs. Wolf and servt's, Mr. and Mrs. A. Symes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Symes, Miss E. Chitty, Mrs. T. A. Hall and infant, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunne, Rev. J. H. Hartzell, Mr. S. Take, Mrs. Goodley and child, S. L. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reynolds and 7 children.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Rev. E. P. Payson, Mr. Thompson, Robt. Mashinney, Robt. Williams, Eldridge A. Green, David Wallace, John J. Glendinning, Mrs. Stirling, Dr. Thos. McC. Lees, N. Cash, Mrs. Cash and 3 children, Frank Batterbury, Mrs. Batterbury, C. Tooher, Geo P. Hooker, Elizabeth Laken, Sarah A. Metcalf, Josiah Humphery, Annie K. Humphery.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Miss Hogan, Z. B. Burr and wife, A. Norman, Mrs. C. B. Ash, Mrs. M. E. McCullen, J. W. Mitchell, G. D. Shaw, C. H. Reed, M. Dixon, C. R. Gill, E. S. Wordsman, A. Thompson and wife, C. Krummie